

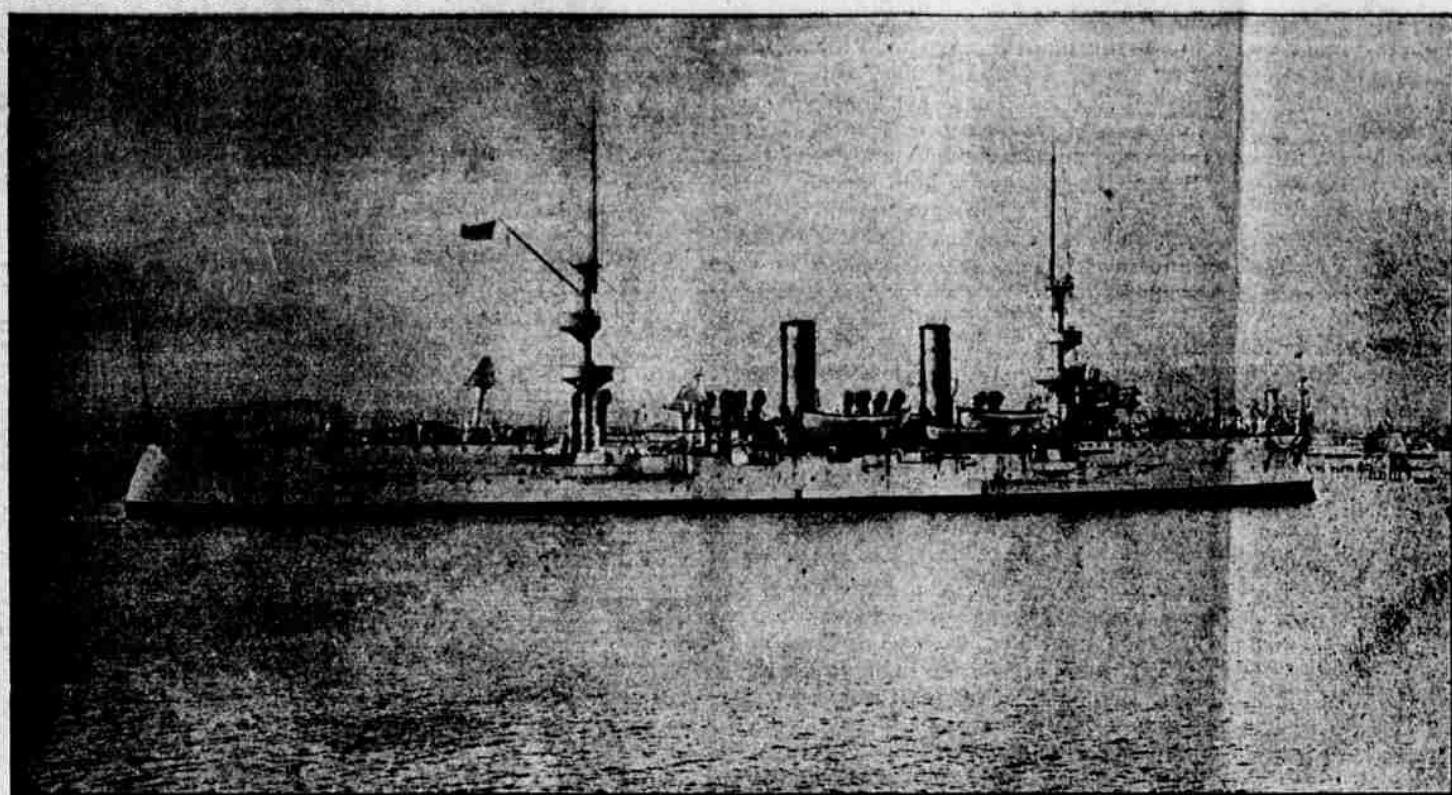
Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2548.

THE ALBANY IS ANXIOUS FOR A CHANCE TO SHOW HER POWERS



THE U. S. S. ALBANY.

(Advertiser Photo.)

THE flagship New Orleans may be a fast boat but she will have to play second to the Albany, say the officers of her sister cruiser. They only want a speed trial to prove the superiority of the fine English built cruiser over the flagship. They have already shown their speed in boat races and have the fastest boat in the cruiser fleet, and are not a bit averse to trying conclusions with the battleship crews.

The New Orleans is another one of Uncle Sam's naval vessels which has never had an opportunity to prove her worth under fire. She had the misfortune to be tied up in England, by such an obnoxious thing as an arbitration agreement, and so wasn't put in commission until after the close of the Spanish-American war.

The Albany was built in the Northampton yards in England for Brazil and is almost an exact counterpart of the New Orleans, excepting as to armament. She hasn't much to say for herself because she has never had the opportunity to be around when there was something doing, and so the officers and crew thought that their chance had finally come when the Asiatic fleet was ordered to Honolulu, with a hint of trouble in South America. They were doomed to disappointment and it will take another war before she can display the particular points in which her officers take so much pride. In the meantime they are trying to be content with what they have in the way of speed qualities, for the Albany made a record of 20.5 knots in her speed trials. And the crew of the fast cruiser have about \$10,000 of the Cincinnati's money to show that they have the fastest boat in the cruiser fleet.

The Albany was built at Newcastle on the Tyne and launched just at the close of the Spanish war. She went into commission on May 22, 1900, a crew being sent to England to take charge of her. She was intended for Brazil and her name was to have been the "Admiral Abreu," when the United States purchased and renamed her the Albany. The people of Albany, New York, presented the ship with a handsome silver set in appreciation of the act.

The crew for the Albany was made up on board the Vermont, and Captain J. E. Craig was her first commander. He was relieved in Genoa in October, 1902, by her present commander, Captain John O. Rogers. After being put in commission, the Albany was on detached duty until she joined the fleet at Naples, Admiral Crowninshield being in command on the flagship Illinois. She has virtually made a tour of the world and there is hardly a country on the globe which the Albany has not visited in the three short years of her service. While visiting at St. Petersburg the Czar and Czarina of Russia, the Queen of Greece, the Queen of Denmark, and other notables were entertained aboard. Later, in France, she was visited by the Duke of Cambridge and Grand Duke Michael of Russia. In November, 1902, the European fleet joined the South Atlantic

fleet, to participate in the war game off Porto Rico, in which the North Atlantic squadron opposed them. On December 4, 1902, the combined fleet under Admiral Sumner left the Gulf of Paria and five days later ran the gauntlet of the blockading squadron and captured the town of Mayaguez on the west coast of Porto Rico.

While on temporary duty on the European station, during the trouble in China, the Albany was ordered to join the Asiatic fleet and became the station ship at Iloilo.

In June, 1901, the Albany and Nashville were again ordered to Genoa, forming, with the Chicago, the European squadron, the first American fleet in European waters after the Spanish war. On the trip from Colombo to Seychelles, the equator was crossed and the ship turned over to the crew for a day, and the sailors were baptized as true sons of Neptune. On the trip from Seychelles to Aden the Albany lost three men overboard, two of them being washed off the poop at night while the ship was rolling heavily, and one man being lost from the gangway the next morning.

After calling at Genoa the Albany spent the winter at Villefranche, France, which is known as the "sailors' paradise." The next stop was at The Piraeus, Greece, where the entire fleet was welcomed. On January 5, 1903, the ship was ordered to the United States for the first time in three years. Two weeks were spent in Boston and the same length of time in New York, when the Albany was again ordered to the European station, going from there with the Cincinnati and Raleigh in August to join the Asiatic fleet.

The Albany is built on the same lines as the New Orleans, and the only difference is in the armament. She has five 6-inch guns, one 5-inch gun and four 4.7-inch guns in her main battery, and in her secondary battery ten 6-pounders, eight 1-pounders and two Colt automatic guns. Her complement is 307 men, 22 marines and 20 officers. The men of the Albany have organized baseball, football and rowing teams, and have besides a very clever theatrical troupe. The baseball club was only organized on the Asiatic station and the men have had no opportunity to try conclusions with other teams. The Albany does claim, however, to have the fastest boat crew in the cruiser fleet.

At the Fourth of July sports this year in Colombo, the crew from the Albany badly defeated that of her sister ship, and the Albany's men took away about \$7,000 of the New Orleans' money. The performance was repeated at Nagasaki just before the Asiatic fleet left for Yokohama and the Albany crew is now anxious to get a chance at the crews of the other cruisers.

Easy error: La Monte—"Made a terrible blunder today. Saw a man in a rubber suit and cap, and asked him if he was a sewer cleaner." La Monte—"Who was he?" La Monte—"Millionaire chauffeur."—Chicago News.

RECEPTION FOR THE NAVAL DIGNITARIES A GARDEN FETE

Governor and Mrs. Carter Entertain at Their Beautiful Home in Honor of Admiral Evans and His Officers.

Governor and Mrs. Carter's garden fete yesterday afternoon in honor of Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief of the American fleet, Admiral Cooper and the officers of the seven warships now in port, was a pleasant affair at which were present a large number of Honolulu people to greet the visitors.

The reception was held at the Carter residence, corner of Judd and Liliha streets, one of the most beautiful homes in Honolulu. The broad lawns covered with rare shrubbery, palms and other tall trees, formed a most appropriate place for a garden fete. The port cochere was draped with American and Hawaiian flags and presented a fine appearance as the guests entered the driveway.

Governor and Mrs. Carter received the guests upon the lawn beneath a spreading tree. Mrs. Carter was assisted in receiving by Mrs. Silas W. Terry, wife of Admiral Terry, U. S. N. The guests were met at the driveway by Mr. A. L. C. Atkinson, Secretary of the Territory, who presented them to Governor and Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Terry. Governor Carter circulated among the guests and greeted those arriving generally at the edge of the lawn where it bordered upon the driveway. About twenty society ladies assisted Mrs. Carter in caring for the guests, and all were attired in pretty summery gowns and picture hats.

Among those who performed this pleasant duty were Mrs. Robert Lewers, Mrs. C. S. Holloway, Mrs. Samuel Wilder, Mrs. Fred. W. Macfarlane, Mrs. Cooper, Mrs. Focke, Mrs. C. L. Wright, Mrs. Alexander Isenberg, Mrs. E. R. Adams, Mrs. Belle Jones, Mrs. F. A. Schaefer, Mrs. A. B. Wood, Mrs. Blackman, Miss Terry, Miss Jennie Giffard, Miss Macfarlane, Miss Helen Macfarlane, Miss Kathleen Cartwright, Miss Adams.

Following the formal introductions the guests roamed about the beautiful grounds, breaking into groups in which the naval officers found themselves the center of interest, and many old friendships were again renewed in this way. Upon the Ewa lawn punch, sherbet and cake were served, and, concealed by shrubbery, the Hawaiian Territorial band played during the afternoon. The music toward the last was mostly

for the waltz and the deux temps, the house being thrown open for dancing, and a number of guests availed themselves of this opportunity.

Among the first to arrive was Admiral R. D. Evans, accompanied by his staff. Later came Admiral Cooper and his staff, and Admiral Terry, Commandant of the Naval Station, accompanied by Captain Rodman. The officers of the fleet arrived in groups. The various consuls for foreign countries paid their respects, as did hundreds of Honoluluans.

The Educational Display.

Exhibits from the schools are coming into the Education office every day for the St. Louis display. In the course of a few days they will be arranged so that visitors may be invited to inspect them. Miss Rose Davison, school agent, with the aid of several teachers, is busy getting the collections in order. Already it is easily seen that no such a representation of the work of schools in Hawaii has ever before been assembled. It is safe to predict even that it will not be surpassed by any other educational jurisdiction exhibiting at St. Louis.

THE ADVERTISER'S BOOM IN SALES

The street sales of the Advertiser have grown phenomenally since the fleet came to port. On Sunday over 3200 extra copies were sold and yesterday, up to five p. m., the street took 2175 copies. A feature of the business has been the call for back numbers. Whenever a few hundred sailors get shore leave, many of them make for the Advertiser office and get specimens of recent issues to keep or send away. From officers and men of the fleet many appreciative and suggestive letters have come, one man proposing that the Advertiser print an article filled with facts about Hawaii for the information of the seafaring strangers. Very likely the Promotion Committee can meet this demand.

Geo. Capolis, who has been with the Union Grill for many years, has branched out for himself and opened up a first class restaurant on Hotel street near Union, where he will be pleased to see his many friends. The place is known as the Louvre Cafe.

JARED SMITH'S ADVICE TO HAWAIIAN COFFEE GROWERS

No Chance for Tariff or Bounty and Organization Should Be Effected to Place Local Product Properly Before American Public.

Jared G. Smith, special agent in charge of the United States Experiment Station, believes from the attitude of officials in Washington that Hawaii has no chance of getting either a bounty or tariff on coffee. Mr. Smith suggests that just as good results can be accomplished if the Hawaiian coffee growers organize and advertise their wares in a proper manner and also endeavor to secure its sale to the War Department. Mr. Smith returned from the mainland on the China.

"I don't believe there is any possibility of either a bounty on Hawaiian coffee or a protective duty," said Mr. Smith yesterday.

"There is no possibility of legislation in Congress towards either end at this session, for a good many reasons. There is a chance, however, of working up a good trade market if the coffee growers of the islands get together and advertise properly on the mainland. This was the suggestion made by a coffee broker in San Francisco. He says that what Hawaii needs is to put up coffee in uniform packages with a special style of bag, or better still to pack it always in hundred pound packages. He says coffee comes to the San Francisco market put up in packages of varied sizes, different standards being adopted by the different countries. There is a considerable demand for hundred pound packages to supply the family trade of the United States, and if Hawaiian growers pack their coffee in exact weight bags that will at once be noted as a distinctive feature, and will make it more saleable and at better prices than at present.

"I think also that the coffee-growers should organize an association, get together and subscribe enough money to advertise their product in three or four of the leading magazines. Make prominent the fact that it will be packed in hundred pound bags and also the quality of the coffee and if that is done, in a year there will be a considerable demand for Hawaiian coffee, and that demand will do as much towards stimulating the industry as either a bounty or tariff.

"If a bounty is secured it will have to be re-enacted at each session of Congress and it will cost the people here more than the increase of price will amount to. There is much more American capital invested in coffee in Central America states than in Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines combined, and if effort is made to secure a duty on coffee, these interests will have to be reckoned with. There is legislation, however, that may be asked with a very good chance of getting it, and that is to shut out absolutely from the American market damaged and low grade coffee. Some of the samples I had shown to me in San Francisco, of Central American coffee was absolutely rotten, and is used mostly in making the cheaper grades of roasted coffee. It has no value as coffee, neither taste or flavor, and is actually injurious to the health of the people who use it. To keep these inferior grades out of the American market would better the price of Hawaiian coffee which now has to compete with the cheaper grades to a certain extent.

"Another thing—the United States commissary department of the War Department buys about 85,000 pounds of coffee annually in San Francisco. The bids will be opened in January. As result of previous action by Governor Dole a year ago, a concession was secured from the army people by which bids are asked on Hawaiian coffee. The bids are so worded that for all practical purposes Hawaiian coffee is shut out. The War Department asks for bids on 75,000 pounds of roasted coffee, packed in tins, specifying Hawaiian or Central American coffee. There is a provision which says that Hawaiian coffee cannot be blended. None of the Central American states produces enough coffee to supply this demand at one time, and Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras and Southern Mexico coffees are blended. The good and bad mixtures makes a coffee about the right price for the army, while Hawaiian coffee cannot compete as to price. So there is a serious disadvantage in the War Department specification that Hawaiian coffee should not be blended. If instead the commissary department provided that of all coffee used twenty-five per cent should be the Hawaiian product it would make a big difference in the price. As to the quality of Hawaiian coffee in comparison with the Central American product San Francisco brokers say there is no better. Hawaiian coffee is highly flavored and very strong, and is used quite largely by the coffee trade in blending, to bring up to standard the inferior coffee of other countries."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The European powers are bringing pressure to bear on Colombia to avert war with the United States.

The Navy Department heads and commanders of vessels are in secret conference over isthmian affairs.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Great Britain and France are making efforts to prevent a rupture in the relations of Russia and Japan.

The Japanese government has requisitioned all the dry docks in the empire for the use of the fleet.

The Russians are building a rampart at Port Arthur.

TOKYO, Dec. 22.—Sixty military engineers have been dispatched to Korea to replace Japanese civil telegraphers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 22.—The boilers in the power house of the Transit company exploded during the evening. Four were killed and fourteen injured and there are others missing.

ST. PETERSBURG, Dec. 22.—Wm. J. Bryan has had an audience with the Czar who greeted him with friendly expressions about the United States.

JONES FOUND NOT GUILTY

Surprising Verdict in the Parmenter Case.

Edward M. Jones was found "not guilty" of the murder of Mrs. Sarah Parmenter by the jury who tried him for the crime. They were out only forty minutes when, at five minutes before six o'clock yesterday evening, they returned the verdict of acquittal. For, although the jury retired at five minutes after five, they immediately sent out a request for information about the form of the verdict. Judge Gear had them called in and instructed, a clerical defect in the form being corrected, which consumed fully ten minutes.

DEFENDANT SHOWS APPRECIATION. Although, from the nature of the defense and of the court's charge, the reason for the verdict was presumably the insanity of the defendant, Jones manifested a clear intelligence of his good fortune. On the announcement of the verdict he smilingly accepted the congratulations of his counsel, relatives and friends, who quickly surrounded him, and joyfully extended his hand to all for a shake.

STILL A PRISONER. Jones is not yet a free man. He is held under an indictment for the murder of Mrs. Linda Jones, from whom for some time before her death he was divorced. It is likely, owing to the shortness of time left, that his trial will be continued to the January term. Possibly the Territory may ask for a change of venue to another Circuit.

BEGINNING OF TRIAL. The trial concluded yesterday was begun on Monday, November 23, with the work of empaneling a jury. That night the defendant's father died and in consequence on Tuesday the trial was continued until the following Friday. As the regular panel of jurors became exhausted the first day, a special venire for 26 more was issued. The empaneling was not resumed until the 27th, when twelve men had passed for cause. Then the peremptory challenges began, of which the law gives the Territory six and the defense twelve. To fill the places of two jurors challenged the entire new panel was exhausted and 48 more jurors were summoned. On November 30 there was another exhaustion of names to draw and, finally, on December 3, after 150 men all told had been called, the following jury was accepted and sworn to try the case:

THE ACQUITTING JURY. J. K. Manase, Henry Zerbe, Hiram Kolomoku, Edmund Norrie, W. M. Bush, D. K. Hoapili, J. D. Cockett, J. A. Lavelawe, Tom Jones, Joseph K. Clark, Charles H. Bellina and Frank Godfrey.

DURATION OF TRIAL. For private reasons, by consent of both sides, the trial was continued on December 2 until Monday, the 7th inst., when the taking of evidence began. The actual trial has therefore not been a record one for length.

With regard to the trial of Jones for the murder of Mrs. Jones, again, the difficulty of obtaining a jury in the First Judicial Circuit will be enhanced over that experienced in the Parmenter case from the fact that the 150 men called for the latter will be disqualified.

THE LAST DAY. After further preliminary discussion of the requested instructions by the court to the jury, the closing argument of counsel to the jury began yesterday morning. It was the privilege of each of the counsel to participate, but for the defense Mr. Dunne elected to leave the speaking entirely to Mr. Robertson.

ADDRESS FOR DEFENSE. A. G. M. Robertson began the closing address on behalf of the defendant at 10:45 and spoke until 1:15, when the court took recess until 2:15. His speech naturally dwelt almost wholly upon the evidence of Jones's insanity. The defendant's love for his wife was held to be an infatuation amounting to a mania and his suspicion of her fidelity a delusion that became madness.

FOR THE PROSECUTION. E. C. Peters, Deputy Attorney General, began his address at the opening of the afternoon session, concluding an hour and a half later. He characterized the delusion theory as a "dastardly defense" inasmuch as it challenged counsel for the prosecution to attack the character of the "poor dead woman" who had been defendant's wife. Mr. Peters heaped scorn upon the theory of insanity and Dr. Mays, its chief upholder on the witness stand. From his evidence Dr. Mays might himself be found insane. Jones, in his own narrative of the shooting and his immediately subsequent actions, counsel maintained had evinced keen mental capacity. His exact memory of words and details, his reloading of the pistol, his flight and hiding, his stealing of garments to clothe him on returning to surrender, were mentioned with emphasis. Mr. Peters said he had himself, since his childhood, suffered all of the symptoms of insanity stated in "the hypothetical question." Before closing he cautioned the jury to remember that Jones was not being tried for the murder of Mrs. Jones but that of Mrs. Parmenter, so that the theory of insanity from jealousy did not fit the case in any manner.

Lorrin Andrews, Attorney General, opened the last words for the prosecution at 3:45, speaking about half an hour.

CHARGE TO JURY. Judge Gear then charged the jury, occupying about 30 minutes. He designated the requested instructions as given, refused or modified, besides those of the court's own motion. The jury

TO DECIDE THIS WEEK

Macfarlane and Carter Will Confer on St. Louis Fair.

F. W. Macfarlane, Hawaiian Commissioner to St. Louis, has been notified by Secretary Reeves of the World's Fair Commission that the lowest bid obtained on the building for Hawaii was slightly in excess of \$10,000, or more than double the cost estimated by local architects. Mr. Macfarlane has cabled to have the specifications changed so as to come within the \$5,000 limit. If this is not possible the idea of a Hawaiian exhibit may have to be abandoned. The amount of money to be placed at the disposal of the commissioner will be decided upon at a meeting between Macfarlane and Governor Carter this week. If the amount to be allowed is too little it may be that the proposed exhibition will have to be abandoned unless funds can be raised by private subscription.

Secretary Reeves has been informed by cable that without a separate building Hawaii will make no display. The Pearl Harbor profile map, the fish exhibition and the fruits are practically ready for transportation to St. Louis, while the Hawaiian woods are already in Honolulu ready for polishing. If no display is made there will be a waste in money to the Territory of several thousands of dollars, so it will probably be decided to carry on the plans already made, and make the best possible display with the least expenditure of money.

NO NEWS OF THE SIBERIA

The Siberia failed to come in yesterday from Yokohama as expected. She was not sighted although those directly concerned as to her arrival kept close watch all day. Hackfeld & Co. expected the vessel to arrive early yesterday morning. She will undoubtedly arrive early this morning, and will probably lose no time in departing for San Francisco. She has 800 tons of freight for Honolulu and a large number of passengers are expected to land here, among them being ladies connected with the navy. Midway Island did not report the vessel and she may have passed too far away or went by in the night. A number of passengers will join here, among them being General and Mrs. Arthur MacArthur, and several officers from the fleet.

WOULD HAVE HATCH RECALLED

The voice of the people can generally be depended upon when the fountains of the great deep are broken up, and the popular voice is heard. The policy which the News has consistently and insistently advocated, so far as the county bill is concerned, has been affirmed by the people of Honolulu. A test case to try the validity of the county act was an absolute necessity, and Hatch's mission to Washington was ill-timed. It is to be hoped that the Supreme Court will hold the passage of the county act valid, even though they may find flaws in it. If we have enough of the county bill left to begin business on, future legislatures can amend its defects. The county bill in the main is a good one, and workable. In case, however, the Supreme Court finds that we have no county bill, an extra session of the legislature should be called to pass one properly. In the meantime, those who sent Hatch to Washington should at once telegraph him to delay action by Congress, or we may be put in the position of having Congress ratify a bill which our Supreme Court has declared invalid, which would be a lovely situation.—Maui News.

Kentwell Going Abroad. L. K. Kentwell leaves on the China for Manila to look after the business of the Hawaiian Realty Co. He will be gone about three months. The Government of the Philippines is opening up the public lands for agricultural purposes only and each corporation of a State or Territory registered there can get an allotment of 1500 acres by paying a nominal sum. Mr. Kentwell will get what belongs to the Realty Co.

Mr. Robertson noted exceptions to a number of the sections of the charge, including the definition and explanation of "a reasonable doubt." The Court—"You have not asked for instructions on that point. Have you anything to offer?" Mr. Dunne—"We would like to offer Chief Justice Shaw's definition." The Court—"I have read it." Mr. Dunne—"Oh, you have read it."

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON

Whether a man be a sceptic or a believer, if he has brains and education enough to comprehend the possibilities of verbal compression, he cannot deny that the following verse in St. Paul's Epistle to the Romans is an epitome of the chief and ultimate fact of history down to the advent of the Christian Era: "For we know that the whole creation groaneth and travaileth in pain together until now."

This was a true and tremendous condensation. The Egyptians had developed a priesthood, externally puerile but possessed of esoteric knowledge and belief, part of which entered into the common heritage of civilized mankind. The Babylonians and the Assyrians had filled the world with the insanity of despotism. The Medes and Persians had reached the utmost intensity of human will. The Greeks had originated innumerable systems of philosophy, from the hardest Stoicism to the loosest Epicureanism. Rome had drawn from more ancient sources and had produced a pitiless logic, soon to melt into the wildest and most illogical excesses. Israel alone, amidst many fluctuations and relapses, had maintained the conception of one true and Personal God and the Twelve Commandments, rigorously applied in the Levitical Law but spun into endless threads by interpretations and glosses.

The whole creation, human and animal, animate and inanimate, if matter can be dissociated from energy and a kind of consciousness, had never ceased to groan and travail in pain together. The unidentified victims of Moloch and Mars, wherever the foot of man had trod, had been swept remorselessly into a silence that even the sweet singer of Israel or the majestic forecasts of the prophets had not broken. Disease had decimated the race, and there were no hospitals to house the suffering and no Florence Nightingales or gentle Sisters of Mercy or Charity to relieve pain and to whisper hope. The heart of accumulation or power had never been stirred by philanthropy or beneficence. The husband was a domestic tyrant, barely modified by lust. Children were born and reared under the supremacy of unrestrained and arbitrary force. The military spirit, limitless subordinations, enforced by cruelty and deluging the nations with blood, were predominant from the hovel to the palace. The savage demands of brutal power were only tempered by ruthless wars and individual assassinations. Women were slaves or menials, except in the rare instances of female sovereignty or the mothers of Israel, who were held, however, within the lines of a specialized provincialism. The home, society, the humanities, were scarcely known. The Roman Republic, which was not even Republican in form, had perished. Conquests and slavery had destroyed its faint perceptions of liberty. Caesar had been murdered in the Senate House, and his ejaculation of "et tu Brute," in which the treachery of ancient friendships had been condensed, had touched no responsive chords in the callous breasts of Roman traitors.

Such, roughly sketched and suggested, was the condition of the world at the birth of Christ. Dark and fierce beyond expression was the aspect of the nations. But the old era was the womb of the new, and, when least expected, while the portents were black and ominous, the word "love" was uttered in a tone of mingled sweetness and sadness, that has expanded and flowed down through the centuries until it has become the jubilant music of civilization. Christmas was born and the lines of agony, of sorrow, of unfulfilled expectation, of hatred, of reckless ambition, of sordid greed, of stony indifference, have slowly but progressively faded, until now the strains of fraternity encircle the globe and moderate its harshest conflicts and its bitterest competitions. There still are—perhaps there must ever be—groans and pain among the enfranchised and improving millions, but, in the very roots of barbarism and inhumanity, discord is measurably hushed by the new song of peace and good will.

In its largest aspects, Christmas speaks of the great monuments of progress—of liberalized governments, of the recognition of unchangeable rights, of the amelioration of conditions, of ceaseless attacks upon every form of evil and misery, of institutions of learning from the most rudimentary to the most advanced, of practical reforms, extending to all classes, of science and art promoted to higher levels, of morality and religion overtopping fanaticism and bigotry, of the Royal Law superseding pretension and selfishness, of the rapid spiritualization of Man. It penetrates and brightens all the strata of society. It is the radiance of progress, of human exaltation, conveying the stored warmth and light of more than nineteen centuries into the heart and mind of civilization.

But the angelic message, with which Christmas is charged, year by year leaves its finest expression in the intensification of family affection and in the charities which re-baptize the poor into the sanctuary of life. All over the earth, under the glittering stars and amidst the towering icebergs of the north, in the sparkling frosts and fluttering snows of more temperate regions, and in those favored lands, where, as Joaquin Miller has beautifully said, the white lilies replace the colder decorations of more arduous climes, and in the islands of the tropical seas, clothed in emerald and brilliant with the richest colors, the Christmas bells will chime, the dawn of Christianity will be revived, the ties of blood and the claims of the poor will be acknowledged, and homes will be filled with plenty and will glow with those exquisite sentiments and acts of tenderness, which fill the heart with happiness and inspire humanity with strength and energy for the unending toil and endurance of aspiration and of faith.

The merchants had an admirable banquet last night, well-planned, well-served and well-attended. Honolulu's public will share some of the pleasure of the guests by reading a stenographic report of the speeches, which appears this morning in the Advertiser's full account of the function. Especially notable were the speeches of Admiral Evans, Gen. MacArthur and the Governor; while those of Mr. Tenney, Mr. Gilman and Mr. Boyd were of a high standard in excellent keeping with the dignity of the occasion. The general opinion after the banquet was that such affairs do not happen often enough.

The most dangerous thing that comes of the release of murderers by juries of the class we often get in Hawaii, is the provocation given men to take the law into their own hands. Judge Lynch is a creation of a bench which always rules in favor of a criminal and of a jury which sets out to free him if it can. In England and elsewhere in Europe they do these things better and as a result murders are few and far between and Judge Lynch is unknown. America has much to learn from the judicial methods of the Old World before it can call itself entirely civilized.

General MacArthur got good news yesterday and deserved it. His reception at the banquet last night showed that the pleasure it must have given him was shared by his fellow-citizens.

Judging from the Gotti story it looks as if William Randolph Hearst had started a paper in Rome.

The new revolution in San Domingo looks as if annexation was doing business at the old stand.

MRS. GERTZ LOSES ALL

Bunch of Cases Wherein She Was Her Own Lawyer.

Mrs. Anna Gertz met two adverse decisions from the Supreme Court yesterday, in the cases which she prosecuted in person. Both were entitled: "Anna Gertz in her own behalf and as executrix of the will of Christian Gertz, deceased, vs. J. Alfred Magoon, in his personal capacity and as trustee for C. H. Banning and B. R. Banning, John Buckley and Maria J. Forbes."

The first case was a motion to strike from the files a decision by Circuit Judge Gear dated June 27, 1901, a decree by said Judge dated June 27, 1901, a judgment or ruling by said Judge dated December 10, 1902, and a decision of the Supreme Court dated March 6, 1903, rendered on appeal from the above mentioned decision, decree and judgment of the Circuit Judge, and further to have transferred to the Chief Justice as Chancellor the original and the amended bills filed respectively on April 6, 1901, and on August 25, 1902, and all papers in the cause, the motion being based on the ground that the Circuit Judge had no jurisdiction in the matter and that the Chief Justice as Chancellor has such jurisdiction.

The decision is rendered "per curiam," the phrase Mrs. Gertz contended in her appeal was unconstitutional because not English.

"Motion denied," is all the court says about the case, its decision being signed by George Lucas, clerk. The second case consists of two appeals, filed respectively on the third and on the tenth days of June, 1903, from a ruling of the Chief Justice refusing to issue a writ of mandamus directing the respondents to restore possession of certain land alleged to have been illegally sold under certain foreclosure proceedings claimed to have been invalid and to pay damages for waste alleged to have been committed on said land.

Circuit Judge De Bolt sat with Justices Galbraith and Perry on this case, as Chief Justice Frear was disqualified. "Per curiam," or by the Court, again, the matter is thus disposed of: "No appeal lies from the ruling of the Chief Justice. Moreover, the ruling appealed from was correct. Upon the facts stated in the petition, relief by mandamus could not be granted. The appeals are dismissed."

SUIT OVER GOOD WILL TRANSACTION

The assumption suit of Theo. F. Lansing vs. Emmett May came on for trial before Judge Robinson yesterday morning. E. M. Watson for plaintiff; Geo. A. Davis and A. A. Wilder for defendant. The following jury was empaneled: L. J. Nahora Hipsa, James R. Pukele, Thos. R. Mossman, Abraham Kekai, H. S. Swinton, Frank P. McIntyre, James Enright, Jesse P. Makainal, Chas. B. Lemon, W. R. Campbell, John F. Soper, John H. Taylor. It is a suit on a promissory note for \$1000, payable to plaintiff in consideration for the good will of the insurance business of the Honolulu Investment Co. The defense is no consideration, on a contention that Lansing immediately after the transaction set up an insurance agency of his own. Much of the day was spent in wrangling between the lawyers over the rules of evidence.

MONEY TO SPEND FROM LOAN FUND

There is a measure of a quarter of a million dollars, with a "bead on it" of \$50,000 and odd, in the vault of the Treasury from the proceeds of the Hawaiian Public Improvement bonds issued under an Act of the Legislature of 1903.

Yesterday the First National Bank of Hawaii and the bank of Bishop & Co., both notified A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory, that their respective drafts upon the American Mortgage & Trust Co. of New York had been honored and that the money had been deposited with their respective agents in New York.

Although the Treasurer's arrangement with the local banks does not require delivery of the money to him before January 15, the First National Bank undertook to deliver the full amount of its allotment yesterday. This was \$251,820.89 and it was paid into the Treasury in the course of the afternoon.

Bishop & Co. proffered the immediate payment of \$50,000 on account of its allotment, being the same as that of each of the other banks undertaking the importation of the loan proceeds. Payment was made accordingly, so that the Treasury vault was closed yesterday afternoon upon \$301,820.89 of the first territorial loan.

Treasurer Kepoikai stated to an Advertiser reporter that warrants had already been issued on contracts under the new loan to the amount of \$10,000. These warrants would be paid on presentation at the Registrar's window on next payday, which will be the day before Christmas.

Neither the bank of Claus Spreckels & Co. nor the Bank of Hawaii has received any instructions regarding their drafts upon the American Mortgage & Trust Co. for their respective allotments.

CRUISERS AND THEIR RECORDS

The Cincinnati and Raleigh are sister ships of 3213 tons displacement. Launched in 1892, their original main armament consisted of one-six inch and ten 5-inch guns. They are what are known as "protected" cruisers, which have no side armor, but carry a curved steel deck two and one-half inches thick, over their engines. Their speed is 19 knots.

During the Spanish war the Cincinnati was on blockade duty off the Cuban coast. On April 27, 1898, together with the New York and the Puritan, she took part in the bombardment of Matanzas, the first engagement of the war. Later she conveyed Gen. Miles and his transports to Ponce, Porto Rico, on the famous occasion when that city surrendered by telephone to a small American ensign.

On the day that her sister ship was shelling the batteries of Matanzas, the Raleigh left Mira Bay with Dewey's squadron. She was commanded by Captain Joseph B. Coghlan, and Captain Rodman of the Iroquois was her executive officer. On the memorable first of May she was third in the line of vessels that swept back and forth between the Spanish ships and forts, and whose victory gave us the Philippines. In the fight Captain Rodman personally sighted and fired her 6-inch gun, giving the ranges to the rest of the ship. In the blockade that followed, the Raleigh was kept busy. On one occasion she was sent down the coast to capture a Spanish force, and found the German cruiser Irene anchored in the way. Captain Coghlan acted as if the Irene was not there, and sent his shells screaming over her bows in such a fashion that she did not stop to raise her anchor, but slipping her cable, hastily got out of range. The Raleigh ended her war service with the capture of Manila on August 13th.

Since the war, both the Cincinnati and the Raleigh have been given new engines and new guns. They now carry eleven 5-inch guns each, of the latest pattern.

The Albany and the New Orleans are also sisters, and are the only cruisers in the American navy not built in the United States. They were built in England for the Brazilian navy, and were bought by the United States at the outbreak of the Spanish war. They are the same type as the Cincinnati, but are much better protected, having a protective deck of three and one-half inch Harvey nickel armor. They carry six 6-inch and four 4.7-inch guns, the latter an English size that is to be replaced by 5-inch as in the Cincinnati. The New Orleans made 21 knots on trial and the Albany 20.5.

The Albany was not completed at the outbreak of the war, so by the rules of the "Alabama" award she was not allowed to leave England after the beginning of hostilities. The New Orleans, however, was finished in time, and had some curious experiences in joining the fleet. First she was sighted by the tug Osceola while conveying a transport carrying Cuban soldiers. Judging from her unfamiliar appearance that she was a Spaniard, Lieut. Purcell of the tug ordered the transport to run, while he stood out to fight the cruiser with his one six pounder and one machine gun. Later, while the New Orleans was in the Bahama Channel on the north coast of Cuba, it is probable that she and her consorts constituted the famous "spook fleet" whose presence, reported from two different sources, caused a week's delay in the sailing of our transports for Cuba.

The New Orleans participated in the two bombardments of the Santiago forts, that of May 31st under Schley, and that of June 6th under Sampson. Incidentally, she gave the United States a sharp object lesson in the inferiority of our smokeless powder. Not only did she fire smokeless powder in place of the brown powder, whose smoke blinded our gunners, but her splendid Armstrong 6-inch guns, fifty calibers long, were far superior to ours of the same size, and almost as powerful as the 8-inch guns of the Oregon. It was plainly evident that we had fallen behind the European nations in the quality of our guns, and after the war this was one of the first things to be remedied.

The New Orleans was one of the fleet which covered the landing of Shafter's army in Cuba, and did blockade and scout duty during the remainder of the war.

S. M. BALLOU.

Habeas Corpus Race. There was a race for a woman between Uncle Sam's writ of habeas corpus and quick dispatch of the steamer China yesterday. The writ ran well and won. Toki Moguchi, a Japanese woman, was under order of deportation by the immigration authorities. She had friends who deemed the order unlawful and had money for legal assistance to back their opinion. One writ to Inspector Bechtel was signed by Judge Dole at his house before breakfast. Before it was served the woman had been placed aboard the steamer China in the custody of the captain. Attorney Cathcart quickly prepared another writ of habeas corpus, this one directed to Captain Friel of the China. Judge Dole signed it. Marshal E. R. Hendry gave it legs, the steamer's gangway was still out, and the woman was brought ashore. Now her friends will have to make their objections to her deportation good in court.

Heavy Taxes Saved. By paying into the treasury the full amount of its allotment of the territorial loan, \$251,820.89, the First National Bank of Hawaii did a handsome stroke of business for itself outside of regular banking profits. The assessment of that amount of money, if found in the coffers of the bank on January 1, would mean taxes of \$2500. This the bank saved by its prompt payment.

Treasurer Kepoikai has more than ever a profound respect for Cashier Cooper.

MITCHELL BILLS LATER

Hawaiian Matters on the January List.

(Mail Special to the Advertiser.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 5.—Republicans are clearing the decks for action in the regular session which convenes next Monday. The extra session is coming to a close rather ingloriously with no vote on the Cuban reciprocity bill, although the agreement to vote in the Senate December 16 assures that bill becoming a law. The announcement of committees by Speaker Cannon today was the last act necessary to the complete organization of both houses for business. The Senate Committee have already been appointed.

Both branches are therefore fully equipped for business but it is not expected that much business will be done before the Christmas holidays. The debate on the Cuban reciprocity bill is not likely to attract wide attention for the reason that the result of the vote is a foregone conclusion. Some of the tariff discussions may have a little public interest in view of the approaching presidential campaign. It does not appear to be the intention of the House leaders to do much before the Christmas holidays when Congress will adjourn for two weeks as usual. One or two appropriation bills will probably be enacted and sent over to the Senate.

HAWAIIAN LEGISLATION.
Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, stated today that he did not anticipate any action on Hawaiian matters until into January. "I do not know just what plans Senator Foraker, the chairman, may have," he declared, "but I do not see how there will be much time in the committee for considering the Hawaiian bills." Senator Foraker takes the same view.

Consideration of the bills, which Senator Mitchell has introduced, will probably be undertaken at meetings in January, but that does not necessarily assure speedy legislation.

Delegate Kuhio has been in New York for several days. His only committee assignment is that of the foot of the Republican list on Postoffice and Postroads. It is a very important committee in view of the disclosures in the administration of the Postoffice Department. However, it can not be of so much importance to Prince Kuhio as would have been a place on the Territories Committee, which has to deal directly with Hawaiian affairs. But the assignments to the Territories committee are earnestly sought by other territorial delegates, especially because of the fight for statehood which is now vigorously beginning again. The Speaker named two territorial delegates on the Territories committee, Mr. Wilson, Democrat, of Arizona, and Mr. McGuire, Republican of Oklahoma. Both those territories are clamoring for admission to the union and it could hardly have been expected under the circumstances that Prince Kuhio could have been added to the membership. (He has since been added.—Ed. Adv.) The original membership of the Territories Committee is as follows:

Edward L. Hamilton, Michigan; Abraham L. Brick, Indiana; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; George N. Southwick, New York; Livelyn Powers, Maine; William H. Jackson, Maryland; B. F. Spalding, North Dakota; George L. Lilley, Connecticut; John A. Sterling, Illinois; John A. Moon, Tennessee; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; Jas. M. Robinson, Indiana; John R. Thayer, Massachusetts; Gordon Russell, Texas; Charles C. Reid, Arkansas; Bird S. McGuire, Oklahoma; J. S. Wilson, Arizona.

FRIENDS OF HAWAII.

All the old Republican and Democratic members retained include some of the best friends of Hawaii in the House. Representative Hamilton of Michigan, the chairman, has been stated in letters, heretofore, is a very competent man and his policy will undoubtedly be in the main friendly to the islands. Little is known of the new Republican members, who include Mr. Spalding, Mr. Lilley and Mr. Sterling, except that they are creditable men. Mr. Jackson, who was on the Committee last session is a wealthy Marylander of old family and is serving his second term in the House. He is a big lumber dealer on the Eastern shore and a brother of a Democratic ex-governor of Maryland.

Mr. Spalding, of North Dakota, was in Congress a few years ago for one term. He is a native of Vermont and a lawyer by profession. Mr. Lilley is a wealthy provision dealer, now serving his first term in the House, and is well spoken of. Mr. Sterling is from Bloomington, Ill., a graduate of Illinois Wesleyan University, and a lawyer by profession.

Gordon Russell, of Tyler, Tex., the first of the new Democratic members of the Territories committee, is a well educated and well connected man, a lawyer and something of an orator. Mr. Reid, of Arkansas, is serving his second term in Congress and is a lawyer by profession.

It will probably be late in the session before the House Committee reaches any Hawaiian legislation. Its first work will in all likelihood be the statehood bills, which will occupy the time for several weeks.

Assistant Secretary Armstrong of the Treasury Department stated today that no further action had been taken about sending a revenue cutter to Hawaii. The fleet has just come down from Alaska and he should be able to make his selection of a ship for the

islands at an early day but he is not able yet to speak anything definite.

IMMIGRANT STATION.
The construction of the immigrant station for Hawaii also remains in statu quo. Executive officer Kempner stated today that the matter of formally transferring the title to the site from the Navy Department was still hanging fire. There is, of course, no effort to hasten the matter because of the apparent impossibility of hastening the work on the construction. Members of Congress and Senators from many states are plying the supervising architects office with requests for the early construction of buildings authorized in their own localities by the last Congress and there is a vast accumulation of work which it will take several months to clear away.

Lucio Ferreira, of Paauhau, Hawaii, has been granted a patent on an aerial tramway for conveying crops or merchandise.

HAWAIIAN POSTOFFICES.
Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Bristow has prepared a list of gross receipts of all postoffices by states and territories. This shows that the gross receipts in Hawaii for the last fiscal year were \$117,922.36. This includes, not only the presidential offices, figures for which were given in a recent letter, but also the fourth-class postoffices. The average expenditure per capita for mail material, was therefore 76 cents in Hawaii, which thus ranks well down towards the foot of the list. The average expenditure per capita in New York, which heads the list, is \$2.08. There are 91 postoffices all told in the territory of Hawaii, which in the average expenditure per capita, ranks 44th being just below the average in Tennessee and just above the average expenditure in Indian Territory. The territory ranks 55th in the number of its postoffices with the states and other territories of the union.

There has never been but one petition from the islands for the establishment of a rural free delivery route, says Mr. Bristow. That petition was reported upon adversely.

Hawaii has 53 postoffices, where money orders are issued and 34 postoffices where there are no money orders issued. These are solely fourth class postoffices, where the postmasters are appointed by the Fourth Assistant and not by the President.

There is much favorable comment here over the conservative character of the immigration and labor committees of the House, just announced by Speaker Cannon. Heretofore Speakers have been careless in the makeup of those committees, which made annoyance from ill-advised legislation on the subjects of immigration and labor, both vital to the territory of Hawaii, easy. As things look now that will not be so easy in the House hereafter and there will not be any necessity of so much reliance upon the Senate to stop bad legislation.

ERNEST G. WALKER.

FIREMEN SAVING SINKING SCOW

About two o'clock this morning a watchman on the Naval Dock discovered that a scow loaded with about a hundred tons of coal had leaked and filled with water to such an extent that within a few minutes the scow and coal would sink to the bottom of the dock. The fire department was telephoned to and Chief Thurston was quickly on the wharf with a big engine pumping the water from the scow.

WILL VISIT OAHU IN AN AUTO

Elmer E. Smathers, the famous New York sportsman, is going to tour the world in an auto—that is, partly. From San Francisco he will sail for Honolulu. Several weeks will be spent in the flowery kingdom. A short trip will be made in the territory surrounding Hongkong, China, and a brief visit will be made to Manila. After touring a few miles into the provinces he will proceed to Calcutta, through India to Bombay, and thence by boat to Cairo. A short tour through Italy will bring him to Paris, where side trips will be made to Monte Carlo and other interesting places. Then to London and back to New York. He will make the trip in a specially constructed machine, handled by a chauffeur who is a Harvard graduate, and will be accompanied by his valet and two friends.—Chicago Chronicle.

Softening effect of wealth: "We used to think she was a lazy girl." "Yes; that was when she was poor." "How about it now?" "Why, now that she is rich, we merely note the evidence of lassitude and ennui."—Chicago Post.

A TIMELY SUGGESTION.—This is the season of the year when the prudent and careful housewife replenishes her supply of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. It is certain to be needed before the winter is over, and results are much more prompt and satisfactory when it is kept at hand and given as soon as the cold is contracted and before it has become settled in the system. In almost every instance a severe cold may be ward off by taking this remedy freely as soon as the first indication of the cold appears. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains no harmful substance. It is pleasant to take—both adults and children like it. Buy it and you will get the best. It always cures. Sold by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

THE MONEY PAID BACK

Restitution of \$800 Is Made by Wray Taylor.

Wray Taylor evidently intends to return to Honolulu. The following confession of judgment on his behalf was filed and money to cover it deposited in the Circuit Court yesterday morning:

"In the Circuit Court of the First Judicial Circuit, Territory of Hawaii, May term, 1903.

"The Territory of Hawaii, as trustee for 4812 Chinese laborers, by Lorin Andrews, Attorney General, plaintiff, vs. Wray Taylor, defendant.

"Comes now Wray Taylor, defendant in the above entitled action, by Smith & Lewis, his attorneys, and hereby confesses judgment therein, in favor of the plaintiff in the said action, for the sum of eight hundred (\$800) dollars, and authorizes judgment to be rendered therefor against him; and does hereby deposit with the clerk of this court to cover the amount of said judgment the said sum of \$800.

"Dated Honolulu, December 18, 1903.

"WRAY TAYLOR.

"By Smith & Lewis, R. D. Mead, his attorneys."

STATEMENT OF ATTORNEY.

Mr. Mead gives the Advertiser the following statement of Mr. Taylor's case:

"Wray Taylor, as Commissioner of Agriculture and Forestry, was authorized and directed by the Government to go to California on business connected with the Department of Agriculture and Forestry and for this purpose was granted a leave of absence, for I think about sixty days, which may or may not have been extended.

"There was no appropriation in Taylor's Department to cover his expenses in this matter, and my understanding is that Taylor withdrew from the Chinese fund the sum of \$800 to cover his necessary traveling expenses to San Francisco, through the State of California on his official business, and return to Honolulu. It was his intention upon his return to make and present a voucher for these expenses and to return the amount to the Chinese fund.

"Taylor had charge of the Chinese fund but was receiving no compensation whatever for his services in connection therewith.

"Unfortunately Taylor did not speak to Governor Dole relative to the matter of his expenses; if he had it is likely that some arrangement could have been made toward meeting his expenses from some other appropriation.

"What happened after Taylor arrived in San Francisco is not definitely known after a certain time. We do know that he traveled around considerably, gathering information relative to agricultural matters, sent to Honolulu some trees and plants, and met in San Francisco certain of our townspeople. His actions there negative any suggestion that he contemplated defrauding the Government.

"Just previous to the time that Taylor disappeared from San Francisco he was seen there by one of our prominent men, who afterward said he had noticed that Taylor did not seem right, that he appeared flighty, and that Taylor himself said he was suffering considerably in his head.

"From this time on very little is known from outside sources as to what Taylor did, but from Taylor's own statements to others which have appeared in the local papers it would seem that he lost his mind and next turned up in England.

"At all events there was no disputing the fact that Taylor had taken the \$800 from the Chinese fund and that he was not here to explain his reasons for so doing, and his wife, after selling all that she owned in the world, including all her furniture, has made the amount good to the Government. The homestead on Thurston street, which she owned, was sold at a sacrifice and after paying off a mortgage she has refunded the \$800 to the Government. It was a great sacrifice for her to do this; she is absolutely without means except what is left from the sale, being less than \$3,000, and has the care of Taylor's children by a former wife, and her own two small children, one of them a baby.

"Of course Taylor, having gone on Government business, was entitled to traveling expenses and his salary while away, but no voucher can be made out for these at so late a day, and rather than sacrifice Taylor's good name Mrs. Taylor has paid the \$800 in full.

"Taylor's expenses on his trip and while in San Francisco would probably have amounted to eight hundred dollars at least. These expenses were incurred during the last fiscal period and it is probably too late even though Taylor should be in such mental condition to make a voucher, to have the same accepted by the Government.

"It certainly seems to me that Taylor has done all that can be asked of him, and the Government is no loser in this matter whatsoever has been its loss in other matters.

"Taylor was not intentionally dishonest, and I do not believe that those who knew him ever harbor that thought."

The men from the fleet have so far shown themselves to be remarkably well behaved. With two thousand men, given liberty from the irksome confinement of a battleship for the first time in nearly a month, some trouble might have been anticipated. But the public have been agreeably disappointed and the misconduct of volunteer soldiers during the first days of the Spanish war can no longer be taken as a criterion of the conduct of the men who fight for Uncle Sam.

TEST CASE GOES OVER

Ashford Sarcastic on the Jones Jury.

The suit of A. N. Kepoikai, Treasurer of the Territory, against C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, came before Judge De Bolt yesterday for hearing of order to show cause why a temporary injunction should not be issued. Kinney, McClanahan & Cooper and S. H. Derby, appeared for petitioner, and Lorin Andrews, Attorney General, for the respondents. By consent of counsel the hearing was continued until 9 a. m. Wednesday.

ASHFORD'S JOKE.

Judge Gear overruled the demurrer to the indictment of Man Chong for the murder of Policeman Mahelona, having on a previous day denied the motion to quash the indictment. C. W. Ashford, counsel for defendant, then made a motion for an immediate trial. He facetiously added, "by the jury that tried Jones." The motion was denied and the case continued to the January term.

JUDGE GEAR'S JURY.

The following jurors for Judge Gear's court at the January term were drawn by W. R. Sims, clerk, in court yesterday. They will try civil cases: John Edwards, J. M. Webb, Harry E. Webster, H. C. Carter, Thomas Kelekoma, Walter C. Weedon, Andrew Nelson, James Carty, John A. McCandless, T. J. Fitzpatrick, R. J. McDon, S. K. Meekapu, A. M. Keoh, John A. Johnson, M. J. Carroll, Albert Trask, V. Kealoha, Daniel Keohohau, C. C. Conrad, Arch. A. Young, Pierce A. Drew, Amos L. Kaumali, Wentworth M. Buchanan, E. H. Wodehouse, E. J. Walker, Geo. Kahana.

FATHER REIMBURSED.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$185 and costs was given by Judge De Bolt yesterday in the suit of Manuel Cosme vs. M. V. Castro, defendant, and Bishop & Co., garnishee. John M. Vivas appeared for plaintiff, and Arthur A. Wilder for defendant. The suit was on account of maintenance of defendant's former wife and two children, the plaintiff being the woman's father. Mrs. Castro had obtained a divorce from her husband on account of cruelty.

FORECLOSURE GRANTED.

Judge De Bolt yesterday granted the petition for foreclosure of mortgage in the case of John Vichaves vs. Manuel F. Pedro and Kaahue Kahulanui. Thayer & Hemenway for plaintiff; J. M. Vivas for Pedro. Judgment property at public auction. A motion was for \$400. P. D. Kellett, Jr., was appointed commissioner to sell the property to the garnishee was denied.

COURT NOTES.

Exceptions of plaintiff to the jury's verdict for defendant have been filed in the case of Allen & Robinson vs. Annie Schrel Reist.

The jury on the case of Lansing vs. May before Judge Robinson were excused from Friday afternoon until tomorrow morning.

In the case of Elizabeth K. Pratt vs. Y. Ahin Co., Judge De Bolt yesterday granted a motion for execution until 9 a. m. Tuesday.

Judge Robinson denied a motion for continuance made by defendant in the case of Agnes Galt vs. Lulia Watanueha.

Judge Gear further continued the *Funkochi Tatsuroku habeas corpus* case until tomorrow.

The Sanitary Steam Laundry, by its attorneys, J. Alfred Magoon and J. Lightfoot, filed a general denial to the complaint of Allen & Robinson, Ltd.

COST OF JURY IN JONES TRIAL

The account of the Union Grill for meals furnished to the jury in the Jones murder case was submitted to Judge Gear by Bailiff W. S. Ellis. It amounted to \$669.50.

"All extras are disallowed," Judge Gear wrote and signed on the margin. The sum of \$38 for extras was therefore deducted, and the account approved for \$631.50.

From the calling of the first jurors who stayed until the verdict was rendered the time is estimated at an average of eighteen days, which, at \$2 a day for the twelve men, makes the jury fees for them \$432. As 150 men were called and examined for cause, the attendance fees for all who were excused are to be counted. This would make the fees alone, in connection with the trial, about \$700.

The account of the Hawaiian Hotel Co. for lodging the twelve jurors and three officers has not yet been presented. All told the expense of the jury alone in the Jones trial will amount to between \$1200 and \$1500.

The adjournment of Congress for the holidays means that Hawaii will start the new year with county government in a still unsettled state. The County Act goes into effect on the same day that Congress reconvenes.

It is hardly likely that Colombia has made an alliance with the Latin American republics in view of a possible war with the United States. Else why did Chile, after the Panama trouble had begun, sell its newest and best battleships to England?

GIVE THEM PREFERENCE

Carter's Attitude on Home Patronage Question.

Governor Carter's attitude on the home patronage question raised by the Builders' and Traders' Exchange is perfectly satisfactory to that body. A report by W. W. Harris for the committee was made last evening at a directors' meeting and was accepted as satisfactory. Mr. Harris reported that the committee had been given a courteous reception by the Governor and he had conceded that the position of the Exchange was well taken. He had informed the committee that he wished to disabuse its members of the opinion that the administration intended to call for bids on public works from the mainland. As long as the local bids were reasonable, and there was no combination to control prices local bidders would be given the preference. The Governor also stated that it was his view that the loan fund should be spent among the citizens of the Territory as much as possible and as long as excessive prices were not asked he would protect local bidders.

The Exchange also took up the consideration of a complaint made by contractors against the method now obtaining in getting bids. On schoolhouses, the Royal School, for instance, bids were asked on seven different sets of specifications. Contractors are asked to bid on the job as a whole, again on the work excepting the furnishing of the building, and again on the building without the painting or plumbing. Another objection was to the provision requiring the bidders to furnish the names of their sub-contractors. The Exchange took the position that while it might be proper to secure separate bids on different portions of the work, it was not right to ask bidders to name a figure for the entire job, and also the amount for which different portions of the work could be done. A committee was appointed to investigate the matter and report at a future meeting. The committee named is composed of John Ouderkirik, J. H. Craig and S. Stephenson.

A letter was read from the National Municipal League asking for a statement from the Exchange as to its municipal activities.

A reply from a request to J. A. Hughes for the use of citizen labor on O. R. & L. Co. work was read. He said he had nothing to do with the class of labor employed.

A letter from the secretary to the delegate notified the Exchange of the forwarding of copies of the Congressional Record.

W. C. Campbell also replied to a request for the employment of citizen labor, that he had not figured on territorial contracts, but if he did, he intended to use citizen labor.

O. Lutted of the New England Bakery who had been consulted by the secretary on the same lines had expressed his willingness to use citizen labor if the Exchange would furnish the right sort. Several experiences which Mr. Lutted had with citizen labor were enumerated as showing why he needed this assurance. On one occasion he had been having a tin roof repaired when the tinner left suddenly to attend a ball game. It needed three other tinner to repair the damage and this was not accomplished until a Chinese had been commissioned to do the work. The first bill was twenty-five dollars, and there were additional bills for three times that amount. Another experience was on a building contract on which there had been a verbal agreement. A bill three times the agreed upon cost had been sent in, and Mr. Lutted had recourse to the courts to avoid the exorbitant charges.

A meeting of the entire Exchange will be held very shortly.

HILO WANTS A DELEGATE

In Hilo Republican political circles there has been some sharp comment called out by the fact that this island was not given representation among the Governor's advisers at the head of departments. However Hilo Republicans take their medicine, bear no malice and look to the future to bring them laurels. Already thoughts are evolving relative to the convention to select delegates to the National Republican Convention. There is a feeling here that Hilo should ask for this convention and be given a chance to show the delegates from the other islands a little of Hilo spirit. This island has it down on the slate to secure representation on the delegation to the National Convention. Hilo politicians have been heard to say that the powerful ones at Honolulu must heed this island's reasonable ambitions. The suggestion has been made that the people of Hilo agree upon a man whose name should be presented to the Territorial Convention for a place on the delegation. The Territorial Executive Committee should consider the desire of Hilo to have the convention and the delegates to the convention should not forget that the Big Island is entitled to representation on the National Delegation. Especially should we be if good Roosevelt timber is wanted.—Hilo Tribune.

A fearful occasion: "I wonder if there's been a funeral in that house?" "Why?" "Two women just came out crying." "Oh, it must be a wedding."—Philadelphia Public Ledger.

COUNTY ACT TEST CASE

Water Works of Other Towns Are Not Involved.

Treasurer Kepoikai's injunction suit to restrain C. S. Holloway, Superintendent of Public Works, and Andrew Brown, Superintendent of Water Works, from handing over the Honolulu water plant to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Oahu, comes before Judge De Bolt this morning.

Whether there will be a stipulation between the parties for a pro forma decision either way, so as to hasten reference of the case to the Supreme Court, remains to be seen. A temporary injunction cannot be appealed. Judge De Bolt will therefore have to make the writ absolute or dismiss it in whatever decision he renders.

Referring to talk about the water works of Hilo, Walluku and other towns, Treasurer Kepoikai said yesterday that those plants were not involved at all in the proceedings he had instituted. The water works of those places were built with the money of the Territory since its institution on June 16, 1900. They are therefore not included in the property transferred by the Organic Act to the ownership of the United States, like the Honolulu Water Works, and of which the Territory has the use and benefit by sufferance of the Federal Government.

FIRE GUTS CHINESE STORE

Fire almost totally destroyed the wooden one-story structure at the corner of Wilder Avenue and Keeaumoku street, about 8:30 o'clock last night. The building was formerly occupied by the Washington Mercantile Company, and recently by a Chinese named Yee Kin. The Makiki fire department responded to the alarm and in half an hour had the flames extinguished. The interior, especially the living quarters, were gutted.

Last evening Yee Kin attended a church down town, leaving his wife, San Kyau, otherwise known as Eva, and two children on the premises. The children were playing in the store during the evening, two lamps being used to light the place. Later in the evening all went outside and sat on a bench to wait for the proprietor to return. At this time the fire started, and it is believed that some fabric in close proximity to one of the lamps caught fire. In a moment the interior was a mass of flames. The kitchen and living quarters were completely destroyed.

There is a small insurance carried by the proprietor. The building is owned by a Hawaiian named Kalealhi.

AFFAIRS OF THE FIRST NATIONAL

Editor Advertiser: In reply to the insinuation in the article this morning that this bank is trying to avoid paying its legitimate taxes in consequence of our payment of the bond money I beg to state the following facts which I trust you will publish:

(1) That our tax return January 1st, 1904, will show our usual reserve in cash, as you will be able to ascertain by comparison with our previous returns.

(2) That the payment was made by us at a sacrifice of actual profits, as we could have kept the money in San Francisco or New York at two per cent interest until the sailing of the Alameda from San Francisco Jan. 9th, 1904.

(3) That no banker would undertake to collect money for the government at a cost of a quarter of one per cent and then pay the government a tax of one per cent for doing it.

(4) That knowing there was strong objection in certain high official quarters to this bank being given any of this business, we decided to be prepared to pay over the money on receipt of telegraphic information that the draft had been paid.

(5) That our action in paying over the money to the treasurer has stopped the discount of loan warrants issued by the Territorial Auditor to contractors and others and puts the money into immediate circulation and, we think, hardly calls for unfavorable comment.

We ourselves feel a little pride in the manner in which we have handled this business whether it is appreciated by the Government and warrant holders or not.

Respectfully,
W. G. COOPER,
Cashier, First National Bank.

The Duke of Norfolk is to be congratulated. He might have come to America and hunted a fortune to some purpose, but he chose to marry at home and in his own rank of life. We suspect that the Duke of Norfolk is an English gentleman.

And so Honduras thinks of revolting. Uncle Sam might as well put it on the annexation list so as to prevent disturbances near the canal. Honduras is certainly worth the trouble.

On Shore and Facing Eastward

SOUTHERN PACIFIC offers

Choice of Routes and
Choice of Trains

"SHASTA ROUTE"—Oregon Express.

"OGDEN ROUTE"—New Overland Limited.

"SUNSET ROUTE"—Sunset Limited. Down California Coast. Crescent City Express via San Joaquin Valley.

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HONOLULU PUBLIC CAPTURED THE TWO BIG BATTLESHIPS

Thousands of People Visited the Fighting Machines—Oregon Shifted to Stream—Warship Boxers Will Fight on Christmas Night.

Honolulu had possession of the battleships Kentucky and Wisconsin and the cruisers, not coaling, lying in the stream, all day yesterday. The warships were open to the public and there was hardly a moment during the afternoon that the public was not swarming over them like ants.

The great battleships undoubtedly underwent the most detailed inspection for there was hardly a nook or cranny that was not visited. The men on the ships were exceedingly courteous to the visitors and a sailor took a party in tow whenever possible and gladly showed them the sights. The big cannon, naturally, were objects of the closest scrutiny and every one of course, had to look through the long barrels of the big 13-inch guns.

Thousands of people availed themselves of the opportunity to inspect the greatest and strongest fleet of modern fighting machines ever collected in this region of the Pacific, and it will be a memorable day with most people. One battleship was not enough to inspect, for after going over the flagship, the visitors made it their duty to go aboard the Wisconsin, while launches and shore boats were kept busy taking visitors over to the cruisers. The commanders permitted the public to go anywhere they liked and they roamed from the engine rooms to the military tops. Only the officers' quarters were sacred.

OREGON FINISHES COALING. The battleship Oregon finished coaling yesterday and cleaned up. About 4 o'clock the tugs Fearless and Eleu hauled the big warship away from the Pacific Mail wharf and shifted her over to the stream to the berth she originally occupied.

KINETOSCOPE EXHIBITION. The men of the Kentucky and Wisconsin were treated to a fine kinetoscope and stereoscopic exhibition on Naval dock No. 2. The kinetoscope and the power were furnished by the Wisconsin and pictures were shown which were owned by both vessels. A huge canvas was erected on the dock near the street. The exhibition drew a big crowd and it was thoroughly enjoyed.

SAILING DATE UNCHANGED. It was rumored uptown yesterday evening that the sailing date of the fleet had been extended to the last of

the first week in January. Inquiry last night of Lieutenant Washington of the Kentucky elicited the information that no orders had been received as to sailing other than that originally published, to wit, the latter part of the present month. The fleet will, however, probably remain until December 30th.

OFFICERS ENTERTAINED AT AIEA.

A large party of officers of the fleet and townsfolk were entertained yesterday at Dr. and Mrs. McGrew's country place at Aiea, as the guests of Mrs. Focke and Mrs. Cooper. About fifty guests were entertained, the trip to and from Aiea being made by train. The party returned to the city at 5:30 o'clock yesterday.

FISTIC CARNIVAL ARRANGED.

A grand fistic carnival has been arranged for Christmas night, Friday, to take place at the Orpheum. The pugilistic stars of the Kentucky and the New Orleans will appear and several local lights will give an exhibition of boxing. Admiral Evans, who is a staunch supporter of athletics, will be present.

The program as arranged will be as follows:

L. Miller, of the Kentucky, vs. McNamara, of the New Orleans, light weights, at 130 pounds.

Wagner, of the Kentucky, vs. Ronchetto, of the New Orleans, welter weights, at 145 pounds.

Anderson vs. Jackson, local light weights.

Silva, the Slashes, vs. another local star.

Barry, the man who is to fight Weday on New Year's eve, will box with Mike Patton.

An effort is being made to match McKenna, of the New Orleans, one of the best fighters in the fleet, with Bill Huihui, the Hawaiian fighter.

GOVERNOR CARTER'S RECEPTION. This afternoon Governor and Mrs. Carter will receive at their Nuuanu home in honor of Admiral Evans and the officers of the fleet. The function is intended not only to honor the distinguished visitors, but to have them meet the citizens of Honolulu. The Hawaiian Government band will be present. A general invitation has been extended by the Governor, no written invitations being issued.

KILAUEA HAS SEVERAL SPOUTERS

Admiral Beckley of the steamer Kinanau, received the following letter regarding Kilauea from Mr. Pratt last Friday just before leaving Hilo for Honolulu:

17 Miles, Volcano Road, Friday, Dec. 18, 1903. Dear Admiral: As I have to stop over until Monday at Kohala, so can't go down with you. I thought it wouldn't be out of the way to drop you a line concerning conditions at Kilauea at present.

Weaver and I slipped up here by the 3 o'clock train yesterday and were in the crater until midnight. Of course as I had never seen it before

I would naturally think it grand and all that, but wouldn't be able to compare it with former conditions. Those who were with us (guides included) say that it is more active than it has been for the last five or six years.

You don't need a pair of glasses to see old Pele working when she is at it as she was last night. There are several patches of flowing lava that seem to start from the center and work toward the outer walls of the pit. Sometimes two of them will be going at once, and again they will take turns at gushing out. Sometimes they will start easy and sometimes they will explode, especially one of them, and then flow.

COLOMBIA WARNED AGAINST AGGRESSION IN PANAMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

PANAMA, Dec. 21.—It is reported that General Reyes has cabled to President Marroquin that aggression against Panama would be attended with disastrous results for Colombia. Reyes is in Washington in the interests of Colombia, and his change of attitude may be due to his election as president of Colombia.

COURT SITS TWO NIGHTS

Minnie Ferreira's
Suit Comes
First.

Judge De Bolt ordered that night sessions be held yesterday and today for jury trials, and any case not concluded by this (Tuesday) midnight will be continued for the term. Four jury trials were set, the first to begin last night.

The first one is the suit of Minnie Ferreira against L. Andrews, a claim for wages alleged to be due for services as a domestic servant. A. S. Humphreys was the attorney who brought the suit for plaintiff. He transferred the case to A. H. Crook, who being renounced by the plaintiff was succeeded by E. M. Watson. A request for continuance was made by the plaintiff yesterday morning, but opposed by the defendant and denied by the court.

GEAR SLIPS CABLE.

Judge Gear did not hold court yesterday. On Saturday he assigned all of his chambers calendar for Monday to Judge Robinson.

In consequence the Tatsugoro habeas corpus case was not decided. Judge Gear left in the steamer Siberia for San Francisco. The grand jury having not yet reported to him as presiding judge of the term, before his departure he asked Judge Robinson as presiding judge for next term, to take charge of everything.

Judge Robinson said last night he presumed the grand jury would report to him and be discharged by him.

JUDGMENTS RENDERED.

Lewers & Cooke, Ltd., vs. Lin Fat, Yuen Koo, But Thing and Pang Chong, with Sarah Savidge as defendant of lien, was tried without a jury by Judge De Bolt yesterday morning. The suit against Mrs. Savidge was dismissed, no proper notice of the lien having been given. Judgment was rendered against the four Chinese defendants for \$418.37 with interest from March, 18, 1902.

Another jury waived case tried was that of A. F. Franca vs. E. C. Martin. This had been continued from time to time, and Judge De Bolt now refused a further continuance, notwithstanding that A. G. Correa for the plaintiff had agreed to one with H. Hogan for the defendant. Neither defendant nor her counsel was present, and judgment was given for plaintiff for \$150 with interest from June 21, 1902.

A directed verdict for plaintiff was returned before Judge Robinson yesterday in the suit of T. F. Lansing vs. Emmett May for \$1,000 on a promissory note.

Judge De Bolt confirmed the account of sale by the commissioner, P. Danson Kellett, Jr., in the foreclosure suit of Bishop & Co. vs. Marlan R. Austin et al., ordering a deficiency judgment of \$7,379.35 entered.

PROBATE MATTERS.

Mrs. Isabella McC. Jones has rendered her fifth annual account as guardian of her four minor children. Receipts on account of income were \$3,159.51 and payments \$2,975.49, leaving a surplus of \$184.02. This, added to the value of real and personal property in the inventory makes the total value of the estate \$56,201.37.

Henry Smith, administrator with the will annexed of the estate of William H. McGregor, has filed his final account. Receipts were \$1,822.80 and payments \$495.36, leaving a balance of \$1,327.44.

COURT NOTES.

Plaintiff's bill of exceptions has been filed in the suit of Frank Godfrey, trustee for Thomas Metcalf, vs. Helen Rowland, et al.

Defendant's bill of exceptions has been filed in the suit of Henry Smith vs. Hamakua Mill Co.

Honolulu Plantation Co. has discontinued its suit against J. W. Spring-ton, defendant, and H. E. Cooper, garnishee.

T. V. King vs. Chas. S. Desky is continued for the term.

SHIPS WILL SELECT THEIR CHAMPIONS

The athletes of the fleet are now busy at work selecting representatives from the various ships to take part in the big boxing carnival at the Orpheum on Christmas night. Almost every ship has a champion and some of them are said to be very handy with the gloves, being indeed not entirely unknown to fame outside of naval circles.

In boxing as in other sporting matters there is considerable rivalry among the battleships and cruisers, as to who owns the best man. All are eager to try conclusions and the difficulty lies not in the lack of talent but in choosing the best. There will be several lively bouts from the fleet in the program.

Local interest centers largely in the six round go between Barry, who is to meet Weday at New Years, and Patton, who is to meet the winner of that contest. Barry is said by his trainer, Billy Woods, to be in the pink of condition, and certainly looks it. The bout between him and Patton will not only be a clever exhibition but should prove doubly interesting to those who are anxious to get a line on the performances of the men.

The schedule of prices and the opening of the seat sale will be shortly announced.

WOMAN GAVE BAIL BOND

She Will Probably Be
Allowed to Stay in
the Country.

United States vs. Tomakichi Iguchi and United States vs. Kinyo Ueda were continued by Judge Dole for arraignment of defendants until tomorrow. For the same purpose, the cases of I. Katsan and Jingiro Kojima et al., nine defendants in the latter, were continued until January 4.

Chu Kin alias Jue Gun, who pleaded guilty to indictment for peonage, had his sentence further continued till tomorrow.

Solomon Meheula's demurrers to indictments for destroying public documents were further continued till Monday next. In the matter of Toki Inoguchi, a Japanese woman, the writ of habeas corpus directed to Immigration Inspector F. M. Bechtel was dismissed. Appearance was entered by H. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., on behalf of Captain Friel, master of the P. M. S. S. China, to whom the second writ was directed. The woman was transferred to the custody of Marshal Hendry and admitted to bail in a bond of \$500, which being promptly furnished she was released. H. Hackfeld & Co., Ltd., agent of the steamer, was given until Thursday to file an answer to the writ. It is said that the immigration officials will make no further move for the woman's deportation.

The condition of the Kaiser will be the subject of even graver speculation if it turns out to be true that his sister, Princess Charlotte, has cancer. That the blood of the Hohenzollerns and the Guelphs is diseased is a matter of history. Both the Emperor's father and mother, one a Hohenzollern and the other a Guelph, died of cancer; and back of them has been several appearances of a scrofulous taint in the British and Prussian royal houses. What most of the royalties of Europe need is a series of marital alliances with healthy commoners, without which they are likely, in a few generations more, to become hopeless degenerates.

Thoughtful: Two men had fallen out of the sixty-fifth story. As they proceeded downward one of them yelled, "Why do you yell?" asked his companion. "In order that people may catch us with their cameras," replied the other.—Detroit Free Press.

Mr. Trucker—"I think I shall give up my business, my dear. I might as well have some good out of my money." Mrs. Trucker—"Oh, not yet, Samuel. But when one of us dies, I shall give up housekeeping and see a little of the world."—Town and Country.

A way she has: Morton—"Is Mrs. Styles much of a talker?" Norton—"Much of a talker? I should say so! It is impossible for her to play solitaire intelligently—she has so much to say to herself, you know."—Boston Transcript.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

A woman buys a sewing machine for what it will do; not as an article of furniture. A man carries a watch to tell him the time; not as an investment of surplus capital. The same principle when one is ill. We want the medicine or the treatment which will relieve and cure. The friend in need must be a friend indeed, something, or somebody, with a reputation. There should be no guesswork in treating disease. People have the right to know what a medicine is, and what it will do, before they take it. It must have behind it an open record of benefit to others for the same diseases, a series of cures that proves its merit and inspires confidence. It is because it has such a record that WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION is bought and used without hesitation or doubt. Its Good Name is the solid basis for the faith the people have in it; and a good name has to be earned by good deeds. It does what you have a right to expect it to do. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. In Scrofula, Anemia, Nervous and General Debility, Influenza and Wasting Complaints, it is to be thoroughly relied upon. Doctor J. L. Carrick says: "I have had remarkable success with it in the treatment of Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Catarrh and Scrofulous Affections. It is of special value in nervous prostration and depraved nutrition; it stimulates the appetite and the digestion, promotes assimilation, and enters directly into the circulation with the food. I consider it a marvelous success in medicine." Every dose effective. "You cannot be disappointed in it." Sold by chemists throughout the world.

VISITING BANKER WELL PLEASED WITH HAWAII

Mr. Requa of Oakland Thinks Pearl Harbor
Will Not Hurt Honolulu—Sage Views
on Labor Question.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac L. Requa of Piedmont, California, have been visitors in Honolulu since November 22. They leave for home in the steamer Siberia.

Mr. Requa is president of the Oakland Bank of Savings, an institution with \$12,000,000 capital and having considerable business interests in Hawaii. Yesterday afternoon, at the apartments of himself and wife in the Alexander Young hotel, Mr. Requa talked pleasantly and even enthusiastically to an Advertiser reporter of his month's stay here.

"I am much pleased with all that I have seen of this island," the California capitalist said. "I have just now come in from a long trip. There are signs of prosperity everywhere. The plantations seem to have good prospects and to be finely equipped and very well conducted."

"Pearl Harbor is about to be opened and great naval works are to be established there. The question has been raised as to whether the opening of Pearl Harbor will have an injurious effect on Honolulu, and its commerce. I do not think you need have any fears on that ground. This city is well established and its beautiful bay has great capacity and excellent facilities for commerce. With such a harbor as this there is little danger of losing commerce."

"Besides, it is better that large government works should be away from the town—better for the town and better for the works."

"From what I have seen, I feel that there is a promising future for these islands. Your sugar industry, there is no doubt, is the most advanced in the world. There is some trouble with your labor question, but I believe it will right itself in time."

"Probably Cuban reciprocity will affect the sugar industry somewhat. Cuba will undoubtedly duplicate the Hawaiian methods and greatly increase its production. Yet it must be taken into account that the consumption of sugar is daily and hourly increasing. Sugar is becoming more recognized and adopted as a valuable article of diet, and that for the poor as well as the wealthy. The growing demand will tend to keep the sugar market in a normal condition."

"Now, with regard to your labor supply, I think it would not be wise for your people to agitate the question much just now. This coming one is the presidential year, and you know politics is disposed to cater to labor. If the matter were allowed to remain quiescent this year I think that a future Congress might be led to relieve your necessity."

"It might be a good thing to have some of the labor leaders visit the islands and observe the situation for themselves. Of course there are some leaders that I should not like to come here."

"From my observation I am convinced that the best plantation laborers you can have are Chinese. White men will not work in the sugar cane fields. At least they will not stay there, and if it could be arranged that the Chinese should come for limited periods, to be replaced by others in turn, the introduction of 40,000 Chinese would not overstock your labor supply. Indirectly, it would benefit other industries and the commerce of the islands. The increased development would create a demand for material from the mainland and greatly stimulate the employment of skilled labor."

Mr. Requa considered the Chinese to be superior to any other class of field labor for the islands. He quoted a description of the Japanese as "the Frenchmen of the Pacific." They were volatile, high strung and restless. The Porto Ricans he regarded as the most worthless element ever brought to Hawaii. They were disinclined to work, unthrifty and not cleanly of habit. Mr. Requa, referring to the \$6,200,000 donated by Congress for the relief of the people of Porto Rico after its plantations were devastated by a hurricane, mentioned the information conveyed to his family from that of General Derruse in Porto Rico. It stated that the money donated by Congress was about all expended, and the Porto Ricans were still idling around and "praying for another hurricane."

At the close of the interview Mr. Requa again expressed his gladness that he had made this visit to Honolulu. It was partly his financial interests here which had induced him to come, and having seen the conditions with his own eyes he felt confident in the belief that the group rested on a sound basis of prosperity.

ISLAND OF KAHOO LAWE WILL BECOME A SHEEP RANCH

Christian Conradt Purchases the Lease of the
Island From B. F. Dillingham and Will
Secure About 50,000 Acres.

Negotiations which have been pending for the purchase of the lease of the island of Kahoolawe, which lies off the coast of Maui and closer to Lanai, comprises a little over 50,000 acres of land belonging to the government of Hawaii, which is under lease. The island was originally leased for fifty years, and under the ownership of Kinsley was quite a prosperous sheep and cattle ranch. It was purchased by Mr. Dillingham several years ago with a view to being converted into a sugar plantation. There are now on the island in the neighborhood of 5,000 head of sheep and a few cattle and horses.

Mr. Conradt proposes to reclaim the island by planting wind-brakes and grasses on the barren portions. Considerable development in the way of fencing will be necessary. The purchase price is said to be in the neighborhood of \$15,000. The Henry Waterhouse Trust Company has been negotiating the sale, but as the deal has not been entirely put through, the details could not be learned from officers of the company.

When Kahoolawe is made over into a sheep ranch there will be three islands in the groups almost exclusively devoted to the sheep industry—Nihaun, Lanai and Kahoolawe. During the past few years considerable mutton for home consumption has been imported from Australia and the United States mainland. With Kahoolawe converted into a sheep ranch it is believed the islands will be able to entirely supply the home markets.

A Kansas editor received the following note, the other day, which explains itself: "Dere professor editor, I would like for you to putt in yo' paper a notice fer a husband fer me. I am thirty-eight years old, have no dentist bills for my teeth are all ok. I can cook a stake, wash deeshes, and grace the parlor fine. Also player on the accordeen, and have had two husbands. They are ded, but their graves are green and tended to all on account of me. Any lovin man of wait over one hundred and twenty answer please. No doods."

Uncle Remus was driving a white mule hitched to an ancient gig. "That's a very old affair in these days of progress," remarked the stranger. "Doan' matter wid me," drawled the old man, contentedly puffing his pipe; "dis heah gig kin jolt es much as de finest automobile, en dat der mule kin bray loudah den de biggest hohn."—Chicago Daily News.

A HOME FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

One of the best things the United States government does is making provision for wornout soldiers and sailors. Much has been written about the splendid homes for the Grand Army of the Republic veterans, yet few seem to know that at Philadelphia the government has provided a great establishment for the care of indigent veterans of the naval service. It is under command of Rear Admiral Clark, formerly captain of the famous Oregon.—Leslie's Weekly.

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PRESIDENT'S VIEWS ON CHINESE IN HAWAII

Bishop H. B. Restarick of the Epis-
copal church returned yesterday from
the China from a three months' visit
to the mainland where he went to
raise funds for the purchase of the
old General Armstrong place as a site
for Iolani College.

Among Bishop Restarick's most in-
teresting experiences was an interview
with President Roosevelt, whereat the
president expressed himself as favor-
ing the immigration of a limited num-
ber of Chinese to the islands under
proper restrictions. Mr. Haywood,
who was present at the interview, told
the president he could get a treaty
from both the Japanese and Chinese
ministers covering the president's
ideas.

Mr. Restarick was very successful
in raising the funds required for the
church in Hawaii. He met while in
New York, Mr. Wray Taylor, as has
previously been published, but the
Bishop would not discuss the matter,
until after he had a talk with Mr.
Taylor's attorney in the city. While
away the Bishop visited nearly all of
the principal cities in the East.

"We understand that you have been
in many cities of the Atlantic coast?"
was asked the Bishop.

"Yes, I have spoken in nearly every
city of importance from Chicago east-
ward and from Washington to Boston.
I found the people everywhere eager to
hear about Hawaii, at the same time
they had the most crude ideas about
our conditions. Everywhere, people
wh had relations in the Islands made
themselves known to me."

"What kind of addresses did you
deliver?"

"I preached in large churches, spoke
at large meetings and made addresses
to clubs of men in Washington, Balti-
more, Philadelphia, New York, Pitts-
burg, Rochester, Meriden, Conn., and
elsewhere. At these clubs were many
prominent men, some of them with na-
tional reputations."

"Did you find people desirous of vis-
iting the Islands?"

"Everywhere I met many who stated
that they had fully determined to
spend some time here. I gave all the
information I had time to convey."

"We understand that you had an
interview with President Roosevelt."

"Yes, a friend of mine told the Presi-
dent I was in Washington and I re-
ceived a letter from his secretary
making an appointment at the White
House at 10 o'clock one morning. In
the room where I began my conversa-
tion with him there were two gentle-
men whom I did not know. After a
few questions one of the gentlemen
arose and said: 'Excuse me, Mr. Presi-
dent, but if this is Bishop Restarick
of Honolulu he will, I am sure, permit
me to present to you at this time a
cablegram which tells me that Judge
Estee is dead.' A rapid conversation
immediately ensued. The President
asked me a number of questions and
before I left I knew who was to be
appointed in his place and who was
to be Governor."

"After this the President spoke of
the labor question. He said: 'I am
unhappily opposed to any relaxation
of the exclusion act. I do not believe
in Orientalizing American territory.'"

"Speaking as rapidly as I could I
said: 'Mr. President, I lived in Cali-
fornia twenty years; I was an exclu-
sionist for the mainland—I am so now;
but the conditions on the Islands are
wholly different. As to Orientalizing
American territory, Hawaii had a
large Oriental population long before
it became a part of the United States.'"

"The President said: 'But we must
look to the future, not the present.'"

"And let the industry of the Islands
be ruined," I broke in. "Mr. President,"
I added, "I have been on nearly every
plantation of the Islands; I am famil-
iar with farming in the United States
since my boyhood and I know the con-
ditions in the Islands and I say that
white men cannot and will not work
in cane fields. Planters in the Islands
have tried it. They have obtained
Germans, Norwegians, and others. To
work in tall cane under a tropical sun
cannot long be endured by white peo-
ple. Besides, Mr. President, I said,
'we are not shutting out Orientals, the
Japanese are coming in all the time.'"

"Well," he said, "I have no objection
at all to the admission of a limited
number of Chinese without their
women under agreement to return in
a certain number of years."

"Mr. President," I replied, "one rea-
son the Chinese on the Islands are
superior to those on the Coast is be-
cause they have their women."

"Mr. Haywood said at this point:
'Mr. President, I can get the Chinese
and Japanese Ministers to sign treat-
ies based on your ideas in half an
hour.'"

"The President said something about
the contract system and I informed
him that the contract with Orientals
under the old system was taken from
the contracts which sailors sign when
they go to sea. 'As to ill treatment,'
I said, 'I have been on nearly every
plantation on the Islands and I know
personally most of the managers, and
those interested in plantation labor,
and I know they are men incapable
of cruelty or injustice. The report
on the subject made to President Mc-
Kinley shows that stories of cruelty
were false.'"

"After talking upon several other
things, the President said:
'By the way, what is the name of
the delegate to Congress? This call-
ing him Prince here is impossible.' I
said his name is Kalamianale. 'My!'
he said, 'write it down for me.'"

"Mr. Haywood said: 'Mr. President,
it has been decided to call him Kihio.'"
'Kihio,' he said, 'is one of his Chris-
tian names. His full name is Jonah
Kihio Kalamianale Pihoi,' and I
wrote it down."

"What was your impression of the
President?"

"He is quick as a flash. He is posi-
tive but ready to hear and he does not
object to any one disagreeing with
him."

"Were you successful in the object
of your visit?"

"I went at the request of those who
manage the mission work of our
church. I went to interest people not
only in my work but in mission work
in general. My object was not to
make special pleas for myself."

"One gentleman who had been deeply
interested by me in the purchase
of a site for Iolani school and who had
asked me to come on to talk the whole
matter over with him, I found ill. I
did not see him at all. This was a
great misfortune. I did not begin
until three weeks prior to my leaving
to interview friends in regard to the
money I needed. I was very success-
ful and if I had stayed I undoubtedly
could have obtained all that I needed.
But I determined that I would stay
away from my work no longer and
that I would get the remainder of
what I used by writing letters."

"Did you have a pleasant journey
back?"

"I left New York covered with snow.
The cold weather set in early. There
was snow all the way to the moun-
tains. On the sea voyage we had good
weather. The trip was very pleasant
to me because there were so many
Island people on board the China. In
addition there were on board the new
Roman Catholic Archbishop of the
Philippines and Monsignor Fowler.
They are both American born and
men of broad sympathies. I liked
them both very much. There were
also eighteen young men going to the
Philippines as teachers."

"Are you glad to be back?"

"I am glad to be home. I have look-
ed forward every moment to the time
when I should set foot on the Islands
again."

AUDITOR WILL KEEP TERRITORY'S BOOKS

One of the most sweeping measures
of retrenchment to be inaugurated the
beginning of the new year it is learned,
will be the carrying out of the original
intent of the Audit Act with regard to
the government book-keeping.

Auditor J. H. Fisher and his staff
will keep the accounts of all of the de-
partments of the Government of the
Territory. This heretofore change, in
addition to the reduction of clerical work
which ought to be caused by the in-
auguration of county government, will
save many thousands of dollars to the
Territory.

It will also place many bookkeepers
and clerks in the "Employment Want-
ed" column.

ate of H. Loe.

Judge Robinson appointed B. F. Dil-
lingham administrator with the will
annexed of the estate of Henry Loe,
under bond of \$250, also M. T. Simon-
son, G. B. McClellan and A. T. Brock
as appraisers of the estate. Mr. Dil-
lingham with his bond files an inven-
tory of the estate, showing house and
lot in Beretania street valued at \$7-
000, and furniture and household effects
at \$500.

Mauna Loa Beats Kinau.

The inter-island steamer Mauna Loa
arrived at Lahaina Tuesday night, one
hour ahead of the Kinau of the Wil-
der company. The Mauna Loa left Ho-
nolulu eight minutes behind the Kinau
on Tuesday about noon.

Japanese Fight Police.

Seven Japanese in a two story house
at Kakaako at a late hour last night
were having a high time of it until the
police arrived. Capt. Kane, Lieut.
Spencer, Policemen Richardson, Cook
and Palenapa attempted to arrest the
crowd and a vigorous fight resulted.
The five policemen eventually won out
and landed the crowd at the police sta-
tion. All the prisoners were clad in
light kimonos.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been ap-
pointed agents of the above company
are prepared to insure risks against
fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and
on Merchandise stored therein on the
most favorable terms. For particulars
apply at the office of
F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., AGTS.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have
established a general agency here, and
the undersigned, general agents, are
authorized to take risks against the
dangers of the sea at the most reason-
able rates and on the most favorable
terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport.
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Ho-
nolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the
undersigned general agents are author-
ized to take risks against the dangers
of the sea at the most reasonable rates
and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,
Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

BOYD'S PAY UNAVAILABLE

Expenditures by Judge
Weaver Are Also
Involved.

Robert N. Boyd is decided by the Su-
preme Court to be without recourse for
the collection of his salary for the cur-
rent six months as deputy registrar of
the Court of Land Registration. In-
volved in the same decision, though not
in the case, is an expenditure of about
\$700 made by Judge P. L. Weaver of
the Land court for its expenses in the
current six months ending December
31.

Last Legislature created the Court of
Land Registration to begin the first of
July, 1903. The six months and the
eighteen months salary bills provide
for the salaries of the judge, the regis-
trar, civil engineer, two clerks and a
stenographer of that court, but not for
the salary of a deputy registrar. The
appellant, Boyd, was appointed to the
last named office with the understand-
ing that he would be paid out of the
appropriation for the expenses of the
court, but, although the eighteen
months expense bill provides for such
expenses for the eighteen months be-
ginning January 1, 1904, the six months
expense bill makes no provision for
such expenses for the preceding six
months.

Formerly the Legislature made its
appropriations biennially for the bi-
ennial period as a whole. This latest
one, owing to the changes incident to
the coming into effect of the County
Act, passed separate appropriation bills
for six months beginning July 1, 1903,
and for eighteen months beginning
January 1, 1904.

The case now decided was an appeal
from the decision of Auditor J. H.
Fisher refusing to issue a warrant or
warrants for the payment of the ap-
pellant's salary as deputy registrar of
the Court of Land Registration from
July 20 to September 30, 1903, out of
the appropriation for expenses under
Land Registration Act, §22,500, for the
eighteen months beginning January 1,
1904.

Chief Justice Frear is author of the
decision, which concludes thus:

"But that the Legislature may prop-
erly divide the biennial period as it has
divided it, in view of the inauguration
of county government in that period,
seems clear. Why the Legislature did
not provide for the expense of the
Land Registration Court for the first
six months does not appear—whether
through oversight, or because it
thought there would be little or no
business in that court during that
period, which seems to have been the
case, or for some other reason."

"The appeal is dismissed."
Attorney General and P. L. Weaver
for appellant; Smith & Lewis and L. J.
Warren for the Auditor.

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The Union Pacific

This Train is really a
First-Class Modern Hotel

with Handsome Parlors, Drawing
Rooms, Bed Chambers, Boudoirs, Li-
braries, Smoking and Reading Rooms,
Barber Shops, Bath Rooms (hot and
cold water), superbly appointed Din-
ing Rooms, glittering with Mirrors, Cut
Glass, Fragrant Flowers, Electric Can-
delabra, etc.; Promenades, Observation
Rooms, Electric Lights, Electric Fans,
Telephones, Electric Reading Lamps,
Perfect Heat, etc.

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on Application to

S. F. BOOTH,
General Agent.
1 Montgomery St., San Francisco

OR
E. L. Lomax, G. P. & T. A.
Omaha, Neb.

THE REPORTER'S INNING.

"Although I have granted you this
interview," said the pompous new of-
ficial, "I don't want people to
think I'm in the habit of talking for
publication."

"They won't," replied the reporter,
"when they see these remarks in print."
—Philadelphia Ledger.

Sale To Liquidate Copartner- ship of Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Company.

The copartnership known as the
Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch Com-
pany, composed of George W. Macfarlane,
E. C. Macfarlane and Henry R.
Macfarlane, having been dissolved by
the death of E. C. Macfarlane, Febru-
ary 16th, 1902, for the purpose of finally
liquidating and closing the said copar-
tnership with the consent of the
survivors thereof, the undersigned,
George W. Macfarlane, Fred W. Mac-
farlane and Henry R. Macfarlane, ex-
ecutors, and Florence B. Macfarlane,
executrix, of the Last Will and Testa-
ment of E. C. Macfarlane, deceased,
duly appointed, qualified and acting,
having filed a certain verified petition
in the matter of the said Estate of E.
C. Macfarlane, deceased, in the Circuit
Court in and for the First Judicial Cir-
cuit of the Territory of Hawaii, in
which the matter of the said estate
then was and now is pending, before
the Honorable George D. Gear, Sec-
ond Judge of said Circuit Court, sit-
ting at Chambers, and made return-
able before the said Honorable George
D. Gear, as said Judge, on Monday,
November 16th, 1903, at 10 o'clock a.
m. of that day, and the said petition
having been duly heard and granted
by said Honorable George D. Gear, as
said Judge, on the date last aforesaid,
and the said Honorable George D. Gear,
on November 24th, 1903, having duly
signed an order, judgment and decree
granting the prayer of said peti-
tion, and, on December 1st, A. D. 1903,
having also signed an order modify-
ing and amending the said order, de-
cree and judgment, as by reference to
the said petition and orders, on file in
said Circuit Court, and to all the pro-
ceedings relative thereto, will more
fully and at large appear.

Now therefore: Under the law and
the proceedings and each of them
aforesaid, for the purpose of finally
liquidating and closing the copartner-
ship aforesaid, and in conformity with
the order, judgment and decree afore-
said, to which the survivors of the said
copartnership, George W. Macfarlane
and Henry R. Macfarlane have con-
sented in writing, as by the petition
aforesaid fully appears, the under-
signed, George W. Macfarlane, and
Henry R. Macfarlane, survivors of the
said copartnership, as said survivors,
and the undersigned, George W. Mac-
farlane, Fred W. Macfarlane and Hen-
ry R. Macfarlane, executors, and Flo-
rence B. Macfarlane, executrix, of the
Last Will and Testament of E. C. Mac-
farlane, deceased, will offer for sale
and will sell as a whole, at public auc-
tion, through James F. Morgan, auc-
tioneer, hereby chosen and designated
for that purpose, at the auction sales
rooms of said James F. Morgan, Nos.
847-857 Keahumanu street, in the city
of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Terri-
tory of Hawaii, on Saturday, January
9th, 1904, at the hour of 12 o'clock M.
of that day, to the highest bidder, be-
yond or for the sum of twenty thou-
sand dollars, the entire property, as-
sets, and goodwill of the said Puuloa
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company,
consisting of the following, viz:

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

List of Freehold and Leasehold
Lands and Improvements, Sheep and
other Live Stock and Property owned
by the Puuloa Sheep and Stock Ranch
Company, viz:

FREEHOLD LANDS.

LAND OF OULI, Ahupuaa, contain-
ing 4,000 acres, more or less, and ex-
tending from the sea, near Kawaihae,
to the top of the Kohala range of
mountains, with a stream of water
running through same, said stream
having its origin in those mountains.

LAND AT LIHUE, in Waimea, the
former homestead of James Luzada
and Frank Spencer, and formerly the
headquarters of the Lihue Cattle
Ranch and Beef Packing Establish-
ment, adjoining the land of Ouli and
stream of water running through it,
containing 50 acres. This also has a
and is a beautiful block of land.

LAND OF AHULI, in Waimea, the
former homestead of Edward Sparkie,
and formerly the headquarters of the
Sparkie Sheep Ranch. This is prob-
ably the finest residence site in the
district of Waimea, and is a magnifi-
cent block of land having an area of
22 acres, through which there is also
a running stream of pure water.

There are valuable stone fences and
pens on the above properties.

The two last mentioned fine blocks of
land are very advantageously situat-
ed, and are almost in conjunction with
the fine residence property of the late
Hon. John P. Parker, the headquarters
of the Parker Cattle Ranch.

These lands are covered with fine
Maui Grass, ornamental trees, &c.,
and the climate of this locality has no
rival anywhere else in the Islands, be-
ing at an elevation of 2700 feet and
at the base of snow-capped Mauna
Kea, where the average temperature is
from 50 deg. to 60 deg.

LEASED LANDS.

LEASE OF THE LAND OF HOLO-
UKAWAI, near Waimea, from the Ha-
waiian Government, containing 1935 1/2
acres, and expiring January 10th, 1909.
Rent, \$62.25 per annum. There are two
streams of water from Mauna Kea
running through this land.

LEASE OF LAND AT WAIMEA
from Crown Commissioners, contain-
ing 258 acres, expiring June 1st, 1908.
Rent, \$250 per annum. The boundary
of this land on one side is on the Wa-
ikoloa stream.

LEASE OR MEMORANDUM OF
AGREEMENT between the Puuloa
Sheep and Stock Ranch Company and
John P. and Samuel Parker, for run-
ning sheep on a portion of the large
Ahupuaa of Waikoloa, in exchange for
the privilege granted to the Parker

When suffering from a cold
and you fear an attack of pneumonia,
secure a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy and use it judiciously. There
is no danger from this disease when
this remedy is used. It always cures
and cures quickly. For sale by all
dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith
& Co., agents for Hawaii.

THE UNDERSIGNED, each residing in Ho-
nolulu, have formed a copartnership for
the practice of law under the firm name
of Castle & Withington, having their
place of business on Merchant street,
opposite the Postoffice in Honolulu.

WILLIAM R. CASTLE,
DAVID L. WITHINGTON.
2547—Dec. 15, 22.

When suffering from a cold
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dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith

THE MERCHANTS MEET IN ANNUAL BANQUET AT THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN

Three Admirals and a Major General Among the Distinguished Guests. An Elegant Feast on the Hotel Lanai Followed by an Address by the Association Vice President and Seven Toasts.

The Ewa lanai of the Royal Hawaiian Hotel, beautifully decorated and set with tables which bore a wealth of glittering silver and glass, was the scene of a most sumptuous banquet last evening. There were 123 guests of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu present, the special ones being Governor Carter, Major General MacArthur and Admirals Evans, Cooper and Terry and the principal officers of the fleet. The menu was as follows: Small Eastern Oysters on Half Shell

Chateau Y'Quem
Canape au Fole Gras
Celerie en Branche Sauté Almonds
Queen Olives
Amontillado
Green Turtle a l' Amontillado
Haut Sauterne
Brolled Hawaiian Live Lobster
Pommes Rissolé
Frogs' Legs Saute en Caisse Grand Sec
Margaux
Casserole of Sweetbread, a la Toulouse
Frozen Egg Nog
Roast Haunch of Venison,
a l' Anglaise au Groselle
Petit Pois a la Francaise
Browned Island Sweet Potatoes
Asperges a la Polonoise
Moet & Chandon
Island Pheasant, Port Wine Sauce
Salade a la Waldorf
Topsy Boudin

Pound Cake Bisk Uit Glace
Petits Fours Assortis
Neapolitan Ice Cream
Camembert to Roquefort Cafe Noir
The speaking alternated with music by the bands and by an Hawaiian orchestra.

The toast to "The President" was drunk in silence. When the national air was played by the band outside the banqueters rose to their feet in one patriotic impulse. The other special incident was the tremendous ovation given to Admiral Evans—Fighting Bob, who is so near to the heart of the American people.

Fred. W. Macfarlane was the toastmaster and George W. Smith officiated as master of ceremonies in his capacity of vice-president of the Merchants' Association. He opened proceedings with the following address:

GEORGE W. SMITH'S ADDRESS.
Vice President G. W. Smith opened with a toast to President Roosevelt. He said:

Governor Carter, General MacArthur, Admiral Evans and Gentlemen: The Merchants' Association of Honolulu, bids you welcome tonight and assures you that it appreciates the honor of your attendance.
This Association, composed of those engaged in trade and commerce in this city, was formed for mutual benefit and counsel, for the incultation of a better feeling among those engaged in the competitive struggle for business, for the inciting of a public, non-partisan spirit in matters tending to the advancement of our civic interests, for the improvement and beautifying of our city, the encouragement and increase of a stable citizen population, in a word, for the public good, and it has, in the short period of its existence, established a record that it can well take pride in.

Following the custom of the parent organization in San Francisco, the Association has arranged this, its annual banquet, at a time when, most fortunately, they are able to welcome to their board distinguished fellow citizens, as their guests.

To the gentlemen of the Army and Navy we extend a most hearty greeting. You find yourselves here tonight, in this the first American outpost in the Pacific, not as strangers in a strange land, but among fellow countrymen, owing but one allegiance, under but one flag, among men who share with you the glory and yield to you the honor, which the two noble arms of the service have done so much to advance and to protect.

In my position here tonight it becomes my duty, and an honor as well, to propose the toast to that noble American, the President, Theodore Roosevelt.

The first toast "The President" was drunk in silence. After that, the toastmaster, Mr. Macfarlane, introduced Gov. Carter, who spoke as follows:

THE TERRITORY—GOV. CARTER.
F. W. Macfarlane, as toastmaster, called first for the toast "The Territory of Hawaii," to which Governor Carter responded as follows:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, Guests and Gentlemen of the Association: Your Association has taken a great responsibility upon itself when it assigns to me so important a toast as "Our Territory." It would be better if it were to assign the toast to one with more talent and ability to speak. In that it is an honor, I am proud to speak. Where in this wide world can you find six hundred square miles of land that presents so varied scenery and so many natural advantages? Where can you find such mountains, such rugged mountains, decked with fleecy clouds, against which is the most wonderful and varied of foliage? Where can you find more beautiful valleys filled with no great variety of beautiful ferns, where there is no reptile or lurking danger of any kind? Where can you find in this world more fertile plains, where can you find more beautiful shores, laced with our coral reefs? Where can you find an ocean which is more varied in color or such varieties of color than in our own? Where, I ask, can you sit under the palms and the moonlight, by an ocean which is in expanse wider than any other on the globe without fear of danger, but here in Hawaii? Where, gentlemen, can you find a population of

155,000 people that is willing to tax itself to the extent of two million dollars and over every year for the support of its government and the internal improvements it desires? (Applause.)

"Where can you find a community in such a number that can gather together such a galaxy of captains of finance and industry as I see at this table tonight? (Applause.)

"People on the mainland little realize the delicate and important questions that face the merchants of a community isolated as this is. It is so easy to underestimate or overestimate the market, so easy to make a blundering statement or report, being so great a distance from the source of supplies. These are the questions, gentlemen, that you have had to deal with. Where, gentlemen, can you find a land that has so many homes, so many beautiful scenes, and where, gentlemen, can you find a land that has so many beautiful women? (Great applause.)

"Governor, we're with you," interrupted Admiral Terry.
"It is very easy to see how our guests feel on the matter," replied the Governor.

"So far I have spoken of what may be considered our internal and natural advantages. I want to draw your minds for a moment to what may be classed as our external advantages. If you people will stop to think that within the thirtieth degree of north latitude and the thirtieth degree of south latitude, in an area commonly called the tropics and sub-tropics, is to be found more than half the world's population, and an area of undeveloped resources of wealth which is now attracting the attention of the civilized world and within this belt Hawaii stands and Hawaii has been a leader of industry of the sub-tropics and that wealth created here, thanks to you, gentlemen, has set a pace for the world's advancement in the tropics.

"Already Hawaii has abandoned the position that many other sugar-producing countries now are in, that you, gentlemen, who had the sugar industry in your hands, gave up, and where, not satisfied with an extraction in your mills of sixty-five to seventy-five per cent, you adopted the principle of never being satisfied, but wanted to go further no matter what capital, energy or risk was required. Your mills were torn out and new mills put in, until point by point the extraction was brought up to ninety per cent., but not satisfied you were working at the quarter points until it is now above ninety-four per cent. and the world looks admiringly not only upon our mills, but our pumping plants as well, and Hawaii today stands second to none in the science of the production of sugar.

"This Pacific Ocean in which we are—this belt of tropic and sub-tropical countries, as I said, is attracting the attention of the world and the energy and surplus capital of the temperate zone are now turning with eager eyes to the tropics. Science is doing away with malaria and other questions as to whether a white man can live in the tropics, and the world is turning its attention to the vast forests of the tropics where we are surrounded by the largest ocean, the greatest empire and people of the world, including with America, the South American republics, Australian peoples of Anglo-Saxon race, the spice islands, the East Indian hordes and China, and the Slav now has taken his share, Alaska, Canada and these three magnificent states of the Golden West, Washington, Oregon and California; the Golden Gate through which millions of dollars of produce is to be shipped across this ocean.

"The commerce created in this belt is beyond the comprehension of our minds. It is almost impossible to draw a picture of what the commerce of the Pacific will be in twenty years from now. With the opening of the Panama Canal we will go by leaps and bounds, but how rapid and fast and great none can say. Yet we know it will be greater and greater in commerce than the world has seen so far. The powers that control the destinies of this commerce, whether or not our great union is to dominate it we cannot say, but no man can deny Hawaii must play a very important part in the upbuilding of that commerce. Our part will be great in proportion to the patriotism and loyalty with which we guard those great principles of our great union. That part will be noble, and it is a trust to us and depends upon the faithfulness with which we keep that trust."

THE ARMY—GENERAL MACARTHUR.
General Arthur MacArthur responded to the toast "The Army" and was loudly cheered as he rose. He said:

"Mr. Toastmaster, Mr. President, The Governor, Admirals, Gentlemen, Friends and Citizens of the United States: In the first instance I want to say that I accept this cordial greeting with great appreciation and ensuring good luck and good fellowship during my service in this part of the Republic. (Applause.) It has the magic ring that reminds one of home; carries the assurance that one is with his own people and with his own kith and kin so to speak—that he is with those with whom he delights to dwell, with those who think kindly of him and wish him well. (Applause.) With this brief apostrophe to sentiment I will now address myself to the toast which has been assigned to me for the evening, and in the first instance will beg to remark that a hundred and twenty-seven years ago a small group of people on the Atlantic coast of North America determined to establish a self-governing Republic. Marvelous growth and amazing success have attended the evolution of that experimental government until in our own day it has resulted in the unexampled combination

of vitalizing ideas, pure morals, brave men and beautiful women. (Applause.) Such a harmonious blending of essential elements of nationality the world perhaps has never before seen and the end is not yet. In the magnificent process of this great social evolution, the American soldier has played an important and honorable part. (Applause.) A great philosophical investigator considerably more than eighty years ago, described the American army as the white caps on the tidal wave of civilization that was sweeping across the American continent. However this may be, true it is that from the base of the Alleghenies to the Great Lakes and thence to the mighty rivers, from the Mississippi to the Rockies, from the Rockies to the sea there is hardly a square mile of that immense Territory, which is now the seat of one of the mightiest empires the world has ever seen, but what has been dedicated to human freedom by the blood of the American regulars. (Great applause.)

"I would like to invite your attention for a moment to this superb man of simple manners, of heroic thoughts and classical actions. Observe in moments of a peace campaign, during that psychological period which perhaps follows pay day, this man displays peculiarities, eccentricities, idiosyncrasies few believe, but take him altogether as he stands today behind his gun, ready to die, fighting at any time and in any clime, that this great nation may live and fulfill its mighty destiny, he is one of the finest products of our civilization. (Great applause.) Reasoning with honor and sagacity this splendid man has no doubt as to where his duty lies, by the simple process of patriotic fervor he thinks high and he shoots low in behalf of every interest which is of concern to this Republic. (Applause.) And in all this magnificent work he derives his highest inspiration from the flag. (Applause.) The flag of the American union, the flag which is the incarnation of the ideal aspiration of the American people; the flag which is the one focus in which we all meet with reverential devotion. We differ in politics, we differ in religion, we enter into violent disputes in regard to the proper interpretation of the Constitution, even go to the point of challenging the wisdom of some provision of the Sacred Instrument; we inject largely of self-interest and cupid in the transactions of our daily life, but through the sanctifying folds of the flag the collective intelligence of the nation is in the soldiers and sailors of the Republic. (Applause.) By the collective intelligence of the nation, I say it is led to rise superior to any of its parts, and there insures the perpetuity of the Republic." (Great applause.)

THE NAVY—ADMIRAL EVANS.
Admiral Robley D. Evans responded to the toast "The Navy." He said:

"Mr. Toastmaster and Friends: I have often regretted that speech-making was left out of my education, therefore you will not expect a speech from me. I will probably be able to tell you what I am interested in, but I undertake to tell you the history of the navy it would be a reflection upon you, because I would only be giving you a history of your country. In the years long gone by we figured somewhat prominently on the Atlantic in the early history of this country, with the soldiers of this great Republic and in the spread of civilization from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, and we have followed somewhat the fashion of the day and have become expansionists, and have spread out lately until we have reached Manila Bay (applause) and if I am not saying anything indiscreet in the presence of newspaper men we may extend a little further before we all die. (Applause.) You can never tell what the North American sailor is going to do and like his friends of the army we are full of idiosyncrasies (laughter), and if you keep your eyes open next week you will see a lot of them (laughter)."

"Now to be serious for a moment, gentlemen, which is not in my nature, but I will try to be. I have lived through the sail and steam period of the navy into this present submarine battleship-ballooning period. (Laughter.) There are some men here who shall be nameless, who belong to the galley period of the navy. (Laughter.) "About twenty-two years ago, I was a member of a board to try some scheme for reorganizing the American navy. In that day there was not a mill in the United States that could make a ship plate of steel, or make a gun for use. We were forced to buy abroad steel plates and guns and everything that went into a ship. Today, owing to the protective tariff, as I believe, we are selling to every nation of the earth steel plates and steel guns and we are ready to send the men to fight them if they need them. (Laughter.) "Gentlemen, you must remember that in these days of modern navies it requires a long time to get men ready to do what you require. We must have our men trained properly to manage and fight with the great machines that you are giving us. If you will bear with me for a short story that has just a streak of profanity in it, I will tell it to you. It was on a battleship in the late picnic we had with Spain. (Laughter and applause.) Just before the battle of Santiago our people sent us down a lot of extra recruits. I received a lot of these men. They were a fine looking lot but so green that a cow would bite at them in the dark. I was puzzled what to do with these chaps and took one the looking fellow and told the executive officer of the ship to station him where he could do some good. (Continued on page 5.)

SHRINERS' FESTAL DAY

Initiation Followed by Banquet at Young Building.

Eleven novitiates were initiated into the mysteries of Aloha Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., yesterday with all the weird ceremonies and dark rites which usually mark the strange ceremonial of the worshippers at the Mystic Shrine. Just prior to the initiation, the candidates were dragged through the streets on a long rope, and the ceremony in Progress Hall was followed by a banquet at the Young Hotel.

The procession, headed by the Government band and mounted policemen, left Progress hall promptly at four o'clock. It was a queer procession and Christmas shoppers turned and started, while even the horses snorted in surprise. The costumes were a strange mixture of rich purples, heavy silk brocades, blue trousers, giddy yellow and red shoes with the toes turned up in uncanny fashion. The whole costume was decorated with skull and cross bones and a red fez topped off each uniform.

The eleven candidates—J. A. Low, Dr. F. R. Day, C. J. Ludwigen, R. W. Breckons, Percy Lishman, J. J. Dunne, Wagner, Goodwin, Petrie, Stanley and Belser—were closely watched as they were led through the streets on a long rope, guards armed with battle axes, spears, etc., following them.

The procession marched by way of Fort, Hotel, Bishop and King streets to the Capitol, where they were photographed. Upon the return to Progress Hall initiation took place. It was very successful. In the evening at ten o'clock seventy-eight Shriner sat down to a banquet at the Alexander Young Hotel.

The long banquet table was unique in its decorations of red and green, the desert center of the tables were the desert sands, with here and there an oasis, where wandering camels (in miniature) were seen. The Shriner idea was picturesquely carried out not only in the decorations but in the menu. Dr. C. B. Wood acted as toastmaster. Among the toasts responded to was one by R. W. Breckons on "The Candidates," and by B. Griggs Holt on "Why We Do These Things."

The menu was as follows:
Martini Cocktails
Toke Point Oysters Yaquino
Banquet Rolls
Frozen Consomme en Tasse Speciale
Salted Almonds Stuffed Olives
Petites Bouchees a la Diplomate
Lomitas Sauterne
Frog Legs en Caisse Grand e Foz
Supreme de Volaille aux Princlere
Fonds d' Artichauts a la Bouquetiere
Punch a la Egyptienne
Roast Canvas Back Ducks
Hominy Fritters Bar le due Gelee
Tomato Farcel au Celeri Mayonnaise
Neapolitan Glace
Petit Fours
Fromage de Brie Pommery Sec
Toasted Wafers Cafe a la Royal

VERY ANNOYING

This Hardly Expresses What Honolulu People Say of It

Good natured people are often irritable. If you knew the reason, you would not be surprised. Ever have itching piles? Not sick enough to go to bed; not well enough to be content. The constant itching sensation. Hard to bear; harder to get relief. Spoils your temper, nearly drives you crazy. Isn't relief and cure a long-felt want?

You can have relief if you will follow the advice of this gentleman.

Mr. Frank Leiby of 326 S. Main st., Wilkesbarre, Pa., U. S., who says: "It is with much pleasure that I testify to the merits of Doan's Ointment in cases of itching piles. I suffered from that tormenting affliction for the past year. I tried nearly everything that was recommended to me and what I saw advertised, but I could get no relief. Finally I procured Doan's Ointment. After a few applications I was much relieved, and, continuing the treatment, I was soon completely cured. I have felt no signs of that intolerable itching since, and it is four months ago since I used Doan's Ointment. To say that I was delighted is only half expressing my enthusiasm. I recommend this remedy whenever the opportunity is presented. You may publish my statement at any time and I can always be found at 326 S. Main street, and will vouch for the same."

Doan's Ointment Pills for sale by all dealers; price 50 cents. Mailed by The Hollister Drug Co., agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name, DOAN'S, and take no substitute.

RELIEF AFTER SIX YEARS.—Mrs. M. A. Clark of Timberrange, N. S. W., Australia, writes: "I wish to inform you of the wonderful benefit I have received from your valuable medicines. I suffered from a severe cough for six years and obtained no relief until I took Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. One bottle cured me and I am thankful to say that I have never had the cough since. Make any use of this letter that you like for the good of any other poor sufferers." For sale by all dealers and druggists. Benson, Smith & Co., agents for Hawaii.

SKIN TORTURES

And Every Distressing Irritation of the Skin and Scalp Instantly Relieved by a Bath with CUTICURA SOAP

And a single anointing with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purer of eczema. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty, and pimply skin and scalp humours with loss of hair, and has received the endorsement of physicians, chemists, and nurses throughout the world.



Millions of Women

Use CUTICURA SOAP, exclusively, for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and soothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for annoying irritations, inflammations, and chaffings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of persuasion can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of flower odours. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet soap and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour, Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching, inflammation, and irritation, and soothe and heal, and CUTICURA RESERVY, to cool and cleanse the blood. A Single Bath is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring, and humilitating skin, scalp, and blood humours, with loss of hair, when all else fails. Sold throughout the world. Aust. Depot: R. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So African Depot: LEWIS & L. Cape Town, S. Africa. "All about the Skin, Scalp, and Hair," free. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CO., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE. Coughs, Colds, Asthma and Bronchitis.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice Chancellor SIR W. PAOZ WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See the Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY and DIARRHOEA.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient. Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is the true palliative in NEURALGIA, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, RHOCHACHIE, RHEUMATISM.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE rapidly cuts short all attacks of EPILEPSY, SPASMS, COLIC, PALPITATION, HYSTERIA.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations. N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. Sold in bottles in 15d, 2s 6d and 4s 6d, by all chemists. Sole Manufacturers, J. T. DAVENPORT, Limited, London.

COMMERCIAL NEWS

The signing of the Cuban treaty by the President excited first interest in the commercial world during the week. There are divergent views as to the effect of the admission of Cuban sugar to the American market at a twenty per cent reduction in duty, although the attitude of those who claim that it will hurt the Hawaiian market is sustained by a weakening of the stock market. H. P. Baldwin, who returned this week from a trip through the United States and California, says that on the coast the general idea is that the Cuban treaty will not materially affect Hawaiian sugar. Mr. Baldwin estimates that there is a possibility of a decrease in the price of Hawaiian sugar when the Cuban crop is harvested and he estimates this at about five dollars a ton. Another estimate is six dollars per ton, which is just about the amount of the duty that the Cuban planters will save through the reciprocity treaty.

The local market has been very weak excepting in a few stocks, and those not sugar. Makaweli is down to \$24. Onomea, which was in demand at \$32.50 a week ago, is now offered at \$30. Rapid Transit is firm at \$82.50, Inter-Island is in much demand at \$125 and none can be obtained at that figure. This is doubt the price at which the stock was sold a year ago. Telephone stock is in demand at \$8. A dividend will be paid the coming year of either eight or twelve per cent. There were a number of sales of First National Bank stock at par. There were sales of 25 Rapid Transit at \$82.50, and a few sales of Ewa at par. Dividends declared were Hawaiian Agricultural 1 per cent and O. R. & L. Co. and Oahu Sugar, each 1-2 per cent.

FOREIGN DEMAND FOR BONDS.
Inquiries were received during the past week from both Europe and New York concerning plantation bonds, by the Bank of Hawaii. The sale of the government loan bonds in New York is believed to be responsible for these inquiries. There is also quite a local demand for bonds.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Christmas trade has been brisk and merchants report better business than a year ago. The sales are generally of a better class of articles than usual, and there seems also to be less demand for credit.

There is the usual weakness in the real estate market which accompanies the holiday season. The presence of the fleet in port is having a beneficial effect. Some \$50,000 will be distributed through trade channels by the sailormen.

There has been an astonishing increase in the bonding business in the Territory, mostly due to the County Act. One company has already written bonds for a million and a half dollars, the bulk of it county business, for which the government must pay. The counties are still in the air, although the supervisors intend to start business on the first Monday in January unless some one stops them by an injunction.

The Inter-Island Telegraph Co. is in better condition than it has been since its beginning. Manager Cross is contemplating extensive improvements which will permit communication between Honolulu and Hawaii without relaying messages. The company is now paying expenses. The subsidy is also being paid to the company. The cable business is helping the wireless.

The Young Hotel more than paid expenses last month. This news is particularly gratifying because of the many predictions that a building the size of the big block could not be made to pay expenses in Honolulu.

Commissioner Lansing, who will retire from his office as immigration agent, reports that the labor situation in the islands. Laborers are coming in every steamer and managers generally are satisfied with the situation.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SAN DOMINGO, Dec. 20.—The rebellion against the Rodriguez government was successful. Governor Rodriguez is a refugee in the French consulate. The provisional government has agreed to accede to all the demands made by the United States.

STEEL EMPLOYEES LAID OFF.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 20.—The Illinois Steel Works has laid off four thousand men. A portion of the works has been shut down, owing to the curtailment of manufacture by reason of the steel trust disclosures and because of the decision of builders not to carry out plans for extensive works in the unsettled labor conditions of the country.

DREYFUS HEARING RECOMMENDED.

PARIS, Dec. 20.—It is reported that the commission which has been considering the Dreyfus case has recommended a revision. It is rumored that Mercier and some of the other generals may be brought before the high court. Dreyfus's friends predict that he will be restored to rank if given a rehearing.



ARRIVED.

Saturday, Dec. 19.
 Strmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, from Kauai ports, at 6:50 a. m.
 Am. schr. Kailua, Lass, 74 days from Newcastle, at 8 a. m.
 Strmr. Helene, Bennett, from Hawaii ports, at 5:56 a. m.
 Strmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, from Oahu ports, at 8 p. m.
 Strmr. Kinau, Freeman, from Hawaii and Maui ports, at 4:40 p. m.
 Strmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports, at 4:30 p. m.

Sunday, December 20.

Schr. Rob Roy, Oahu ports, at 2:15 a. m.
 Strmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, Kauai, 4:50 a. m.
 Strmr. Maui, Bennett, Maui, 4:50 a. m.

Monday, December 21.

S. S. Siberia, Smith, from the Orient at 9 a. m.
 Br. ship All A. Leigh, Davison, off port, calling for provisions.

DEPARTED.

Saturday, Dec. 19.
 P. M. S. S. China, Friele, for the Orient at 10:05 a. m.
 Strmr. Wadaleale, Piltz, for Kauai ports, at 4 p. m.

Sunday, December 20.

Strmr. Kauai, Brun, for Hanalei, Kauai, 3:30 p. m.

Strmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai ports, at 5:30 p. m.

Strmr. Ke Au Hou, Tulett, for Kailua, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwa and Hanalei, at 5 p. m.

P. M. S. S. Siberia, Smith, for San Francisco, at 5 p. m.

Strmr. Nihau, Thompson, for Kaanapali, Lahaina, Kailua and Kau ports, at 5 p. m.

Am. schr. Kailua, Lass, for Eleale, at 2:40 p. m.

Br. ship Alice A. Leigh, Davison, for San Francisco, at 6 p. m.

Schr. Ka Mol, for Kohala at 4 p. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per strmr. Lehua from Molokai ports: Rev. Father Thomas, Chas. King, Miss Tolleson, M. Tolleson, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Bannister and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Duffell, Miss L. Fountain, Miss M. Fountain, Geo. Kekipi, Dan McCriston, C. H. Merriam.

Per strmr. Kinau from Hilo and way ports, Dec. 19: P. Peck, W. H. Lambert, J. D. Levin, Samuel Parker, Jr., J. K. Shingle, A. G. Roberson, A. Haas, S. Loshi, Mrs. G. W. Paty, E. P. Mable, Theo. Wolff, J. W. Smith, L. M. Whitehouse, T. F. Sullivan and wife, Loy Hip, M. A. Rycroft, Miss Alice Horner, H. E. Pickler, J. Watt, Miss C. Layman, Miss L. Williams, G. Gothe, J. A. Perreira, Miss N. Rickard, Miss V. G. Makee, Miss G. Dowsett, Mrs. J. H. Raymond and son, Miss K. Akana and maid, Geo. Ross, wife and children, Mrs. John Howe, W. H. Cornwell, J. H. Painter, M. S. Dupont, C. A. McDonald, G. H. Miranda, W. K. Hoopli, Mrs. R. von Tempisky and 2 children, Mrs. S. H. Dowsett, Miss E. McGowan, A. McKibbin, J. M. Poepeo, A. Gartley.

Per strmr. Maui from Kahului, Dec. 20: B. K. Kahopai, and wife, U. Napoleon, wife and children, H. Punihelo, Louisa Keoloha, Geo. Copp and wife, Chas. Simpson, C. S. Weight, A. T. Hagencamp, Mrs. D. H. Case and 2 children, T. O'Brien, C. P. Thurston, L. von Tempisky, and wife, Miss A. Reuter, Miss E. Toomey, Mrs. G. J. Brown, Miss Ayau, Miss A. Dunn, Mrs. F. Aki, Miss C. Benjamin, Lei Tanaa, Miss Gay, Mrs. Gay, A. J. Lyons, C. Kaiser, F. Klamp, Chas. Gay, Miss Hadley, Mrs. Taylor and child, H. F. Sturtevant, C. F. Schermerhorn, H. Gorman, Rev. E. S. Timoteo and wife, Mrs. Kapu.

Per S. S. Siberia, December 21, from the Orient for Honolulu: Mrs. Admiral P. H. Cooper and maid, Miss D. B. Cooper, Master L. B. Cooper, Mrs. Thomas Washington, child and nurse, Mrs. H. B. Wilson, Miss Ruth Wilson, Mrs. M. S. Guest and child.

Shipping Notes.

The Maui brought the following cargo from Kahului: 166 sacks pail, 70 sacks corn; 233 packages sundries.

The W. G. Hall brought as cargo from Kauai, 6000 bags of sugar, 15 empty barrels, 32 bags of rice, 50 pkgs. sundries.

The following sugar is reported by Purser Friele of the W. G. Hall, ready for shipment from Kauai: K. S. M. 3500 bags; K. P. 5200; M. A. K. 4124; P. 2290; H. M. 1380; total, 16,494.

The steamer Nohau, which arrived Saturday at 4:50 p. m. from Napoona, had 616 bags sugar, 29 head of cattle, 67 packages sundries. The purser reports 2700 bags of sugar at Punalua and 1500 bags at Honuapo ready for shipment.

Purser Friele of the W. G. Hall reports: "Steamer Mikahala at Waima loading K. S. M. sugar; bark Flint arrived at Makaweli Saturday 3 p. m., Dec. 19; bark Augustina Terrazina at Makaweli taking in ballast; fine weather on Kauai."

The British ship Alice A. Leigh called yesterday at Honolulu for provisions. She was on her way to San Francisco with a cargo of coal from Newcastle. Calms held her eighty-two days and the captain decided to stock up here before proceeding to San Francisco.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Page 4.)

fearless, and adheres strictly to his views expressed in many speeches and public documents that such crimes should never be extenuated or palliated. "Other offences," he says, "violate one law, while corruption strikes at the foundation of all law." An official, who accepts a bribe, no matter how dexterously covered up, he declares to be "worse than the thief, for the thief robs the individual, while the corrupt official plunders an entire city or state. He is as wicked as the murderer, for the murderer may only take one life against the law, while the corrupt official and the man who corrupts the official alike aim at the assassination of the commonwealth itself. Government of the people, by the people, for the people, will perish from the earth if bribery is tolerated."

These are bold and pregnant words, that will command the assent of American citizens, without distinction of party. The amicable settlement of the boundary controversy in Alaska, in which Lord Alverstone bore so honorable a part, is hailed by President Roosevelt, especially in connection with the submission of claims against Venezuela to the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague, as indicating the fact that the great powers, though maintaining large and expensive military and naval establishments, are becoming more and more inclined to the peaceful solution of the many serious questions that grow out of the intricacies of modern civilization. He also firmly supports the extension of trade and commerce by all lawful and honorable methods, and decidedly recommends practical legislation for the benefit of American shipping and the resumption of our position in the carrying business of the world. He favors internal improvements, limited to national wants, and in that behalf the reclamation of the deserts and arid wastes of the West. The extension of the general staff system, adopted in the army, to the American navy, and the complete adoption of merit as the test for promotion, and the broadening and deepening of the civil service plan, are also incisively urged, and thus the logical symmetry and harmonious working of American institutions in all official departments are kept steadily in view.

Upon the situation in the Philippines, President Roosevelt is sanguine. He sees great progress, but also necessity for revision of the tariff and other legislative improvements, with the object of benefiting business and bringing the native population into closer affiliation with American conditions. In dealing with the territories, he does not neglect Hawaii, but recommends that the Governor, without legislative consent, should have the power to suspend or remove officials appointed by himself, that existing lighthouses should be taken over by the Federal authorities and the Territory reimbursed for its expenditure in that direction, and that new lighthouses should be constructed.

The President does not allude to diplomatic questions pending in Asia and elsewhere, nor to the vociferous demands for statehood by mainland territories, and some of our local statesmen, who are eager for the direct control of Hawaii by Congress, are perhaps surprised to find that our Country Government Act is not even mentioned.

On the whole, though the message is merely the performance of a public duty, that duty has been admirably fulfilled. It is refreshing and educational to read a paper that is without superfluities or irrelevances, that is simple, honest and meaty in every subdivision, and that has been written from an American standpoint, with a patriotic and undeviating adherence to law and to honor, and without any infusion of personal or political motive. Such an illustration of "the strenuous life" combines energy and conservatism and holds the national balance in a perfect equipoise.

SHERIDAN COMING FROM MANILA

A transport is expected from Manila the end of this month. The Sheridan was to have sailed from Manila on the 16th of December and Captain Williamson expects to receive cable notice of her sailing from Nagasaki either today or tomorrow.

WILL DEEPEN THE HARBOR

The Hawaiian Dredging Co. will begin deepening the harbor after the first of the year. Preparations are now being made for the work, and the dredger and other necessary material is being made ready. The outside harbor will first be dredged, the material taken from the bottom to be carried out to sea.

The delay of the Siberia in arriving was due to heavy gales encountered after leaving Yokohama. The Kentucky has a native aboard who has been on the ship for three years. His name is Kaula.

COURTS MAY BE TIED UP

The Expenses Must Now Be Paid by County.

There may be another tie-up in the courts of the Territory unless the various boards of supervisors are able to raise funds when the County Act goes into effect next year. Although the courts were always supposed to be Territorial, and almost federal departments, by reason of the appointment of the judges by the President of the United States, the appropriations for this branch of the government have been placed with the county after the first of the year.

Judge Robinson and Judge Gear have already discussed the question of providing for the courts after the Territorial appropriations cease, and a regular conference will be held between the three circuit judges this week. It is the opinion of the two judges who have already talked over the question, that the supervisors should be consulted at once in regard to the matter, and be asked to make provision for carrying on the courts. Otherwise, in Judge Robinson's opinion, the warrants for the first nine months, for the expenses of the judiciary will have to be registered.

The judiciary is in reality the only department of the government, strictly Territorial, which was placed by the legislature under the control of the counties. At the time the appropriations were cut out of the eighteen months bill there was a big fight against it in the Senate, but finally all the items were left for the counties to provide. This will only take in the Circuit Courts as the Supreme Court is provided for in the eighteen months bill.

The Circuit Courts will have to run on credit for the first few months of the year as was done once before, when the extravagances of the judges had exhausted the appropriation before the close of the fiscal year. While the Supreme Court is provided for by the legislature none of the other courts is. There is a small appropriation for expenses, and the salaries of one clerk, stenographer and messengers are also provided for the Supreme Court.

The Circuit Court judges will be compelled to work for months without their money, unless the supervisors are able to provide for their payment. The clerks, bailiffs, stenographers and other officers of the various Territorial courts will also have to be content to work without pay until the county raises the needed money. The supervisors, also have the right to fix the pay of the employees of the courts and some of them are getting very anxious to learn whether salaries are to remain the same.

KINAU BOAT IS CEPSIZED

The capsizing of a boat at Makana, Maui, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning delayed the vessel four or five hours. The steamer arriving at Honolulu at 4:40 p. m. yesterday.

The boat had been discharging freight at the landing and on the return to the steamer, shot out of the cove just in time to encounter a big roller which threw the boat around despite the efforts of the rowers, and in an instant it had been overturned and the sailors were struggling in the water. The rough seas carried the boat ashore upon the rocks, but the damage was slight. The sailors swam ashore. Owing to the darkness the boat could not be recovered. The Kinau remained off port until daylight when the boat was found and taken to the steamer. The Kinau met with rough weather all along the Kaula coast and in the Maui channel. She stopped at Kaula on the way back.

Admiral Beckley reports that his son had written him that Mokuawewe was still burning.

A MORE PROFITABLE FIELD.

"But the pirate is not what it used to be."
 "Is it not?"
 "Far from it. Had I my life to live again, I would stay ashore and enter politics."—Puck.

CHAS. BREWER CO.'S NEW YORK LINE

Ship Tillie E. Starbuck sailing from New York to Honolulu March 1st. FREIGHT TAKEN AT LOWEST RATES.

For freight rates apply to CHAS. BREWER & CO., 27 Killy St., Boston, or C. BREWER & CO., LIMITED, HONOLULU.

DIED.

McNABB.—Suddenly, Nov. 25, 1903, at Fillmore, Ventura County, Cal., Joseph Derby McNabb, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the 64th year of his age.

THE MERCHANTS MEET IN ANNUAL BANQUET.

(Continued from page 7)

A few hours afterwards, some fool gunboat had signalled that the torpedo boats were coming out and everybody began shooting at everybody else. As I went on deck somebody caught me by the sleeve and a voice said, 'I say, mister.' That surprised me a little. (Laughter.) I looked around and here was that great big fighter of a man from up about Detroit, and I said, 'What is it, my friend?' He said, 'I came here to fight and I want to fight, but I don't know where to go to.' I said, 'Where is your station?' and he said, 'In the aft eight inch port turret.' I said then, 'Here it is alongside you.' He said, 'I see it, but how the hell do you get into it?' (Prolonged laughter.) You see we have to have these things before the fight begins.

"Gentlemen, it is a great honor to me to have brought into this beautiful harbor the largest fleet that has crossed the Pacific. If it is any benefit to you in a commercial way I am very glad. I am sure the navy will always be glad of any benefits that can be conferred upon the hospitable people of these islands (applause), and in conclusion, gentlemen, I want to say just one word about what I have seen our friends in the army do lately. There has been a good deal of talk about the water cure in the Philippines; I thank the Lord that it was not left to me to decide how many of those fellows had to take the water cure. However, I am not a soldier and I am not in that line of business. I did however go on a short trip with General Sumner in the island of Mindanao, where I saw sugar cane that grew twenty feet high without cultivation and I saw there a sight that would gladden the heart of every true American—a little band of soldiers, infantry, cavalry and artillery in an open camp on the top of this beautiful island and sixty thousand savage Moros around them, and two thousand of those Yankee chaps as hard as nails, facing this multitude of sixty thousand and saying to them, 'Just step over that line, and if you want to fight you will get it; and when the time came and they did step over the line they got it—in the neck.'"

"Now, gentlemen, don't worry about the navy, because we are all right; you give us the men and the guns and I think we will take care of it." (Prolonged applause.)

THE COUNTY—J. A. GILMAN.

Supervisor-elect J. A. Gilman spoke to the toast "The County."

He said Act 31 as passed by the legislature of 1903 and known as the County Act gives us a new government and is a step towards departing from the centralized government which we have, thereby giving the voters a voice as to by whom and how the internal government shall be run. Local self government, so that the people have the electing of supervisors and officers, is a principle held and loved and cherished by Americans, and we are all Americans. It now remains for the supervisors and the officers to launch this new form of government and they will endeavor to do so, so that it will be all to the credit of county government, under which we are to live. I cannot boast of achievements made by this county yet, for it is too early in the game, but I do say that it will be the endeavor of the supervisors and the officers of this county to carry on its affairs in a business-like manner and to prove there was no mistake when the management of the government affairs was placed in the hands of those representing the party that stands for economy and honest administration.

"I only hope that the government, the new county government, will manage its affairs as successfully as the Territorial government has managed the affairs which are now going from under their control." (Applause.)

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE—MR. TENNEY.

Mr. E. D. Tenney responded to the toast "The Chamber of Commerce," as follows:

Mr. President and members of the Merchants' Association: This morning I received a note from your secretary informing me that I was expected to make a brief response this evening to the toast, "The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce."

I am not a born orator like your esteemed chairman nor surcharged with "hot air" as is your able toastmaster, consequently my remarks will necessarily be brief.

The Honolulu Chamber of Commerce was organized under charter granted by resolution of His Majesty, the King of Hawaii, in Privy Council, on the 25th day of August, 1883. Its first president was the Hon. Charles R. Bishop and embraced in its membership all of the large commercial firms then existing in Honolulu, which is also the case today.

It has always been conservative in action and perhaps slow to arouse at times, but that it has always been a tireless force in the upbuilding of the commercial prosperity of this country and the maintenance of good government nobody can deny.

As the mercantile community grew and expanded, a sentiment was gradually aroused to the effect that the Chamber of Commerce was too conservative, that only the larger commercial interests were served and represented by it, and that enough consideration was not given to questions vital to the upbuilding of smaller industries and devising means of increasing general trade in ways not immediately allied with our one great industry, the production of sugar.

This sentiment finally crystallized and in the early part of the year 1901 the Merchants' Association of Honolulu was organized. This Association has been aggressive and active from its organization and has in its short life accomplished much for the commercial, social and political good of this country.

It is the hope of the Honolulu Cham-

ber of Commerce that this Association will continue to grow and flourish and welcomes it to the ranks of the commercial organizations of Hawaii and will work with it for the accomplishment of their common object which is to foster and encourage commerce and industry and promote the welfare of the Territory of Hawaii.

PROMOTION WORK—E. M. BOYD.

The toast "Promotion Work" was responded to by E. M. Boyd, secretary of the committee. Mr. Boyd referred to the fact that a toast came his way, seeing how often he and his work had been roasted; and then went on to say that, despite the phrase that had made the committee famous, that body had done well. When its work began there was no printed matter in circulation about Hawaii; soon tens of thousands of pamphlets were sent out and advertisements put in many magazines. As a result we have received and answered about 2000 letters, said Mr. Boyd. "People ask me on the street 'Where are your tourists?' and I reply with a little story about the darky who was asked to make out a census blank. The questions were, 'Are you married?' to which the darky answered 'Yes.' 'How long have you been married?' 'Three months.' 'How large a family have you?' 'See heah, massa,' said the darky earnestly, 'I see just a plain nigger; I ain't no Belgian hare.'" (Prolonged applause.) Mr. Boyd then made an eloquent plea for more funds, saying the Governor had used his axe on the appropriation "good and plenty," and that it was up to the merchants to continue the work.

(The late hour, 3 a. m., at which Mr. Boyd's speech was reached in the stenographer's notes made it impossible to give his excellent speech in full.)

THE PRESS—WALTER G. SMITH.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen:

It is a pleasure to the press as well as to the merchants to welcome so many distinguished men from the armed service of our common country. Speaking for most of the newspaper writers of Hawaii, I hail the fighting men of the Army and Navy, not only as public guests but as fellow belligerents. The twin services have to do battle occasionally; the press is fighting all the time. For us are no intervals of peace nor any certainty of promotion in rank and pay; it is lucky if some of us don't go to jail. I don't much doubt that the fighting editor, of whom my colleagues of the press supply many bloodthirsty examples, was known in the United States as soon as the fighting general or admiral; like them he is an American institution; like them he has conveyed and suffered more or less damage, and got into the papers with it. The men of the pen in meeting men of the sword greet them as comrades and stand ready to compare scars.

It would not do for me on this occasion—it would be bad form even when invited to boast of the press—to repeat the hackneyed phrase, "The pen is mightier than the sword." For one thing it wouldn't be true; that is not what the author said. His words were: "In the hands of men entirely great the pen is mightier than the sword." Perhaps you will agree with me that this is true when we think that Caesar lives, not in the empire he carved out, but in the commentaries he wrote; that the most tangible thing left by Napoleon after a century or less, is his code of laws. May not our thoughts wander to that immortal scene on Mount McGregor, where General Grant won his greatest victory. General Grant sitting on the crumbling edge of his own grave, face to face with death, turned his mind to the past, and, pen in hand, writing against time and eternity, created those incomparable memoirs which paid his debts and saved his family from want.

In writing those tranquil and even cheerful pages, the greatness of Grant's soul, the firmness of his character, the serenity of his mind were tested as never before. There was might in that sworded figure as it stood before the defenses of Vicksburg and the guns of the Wilderness; there was majesty in that shrunken form as it sat, with no weapon but a pen, in a single-handed battle with fate itself, in those last days at Mount McGregor.

Looking about this table it seems that we have three classes which often make history together; merchants meet soldiers and sailors, and editors are present with them; and right here you have the logical causes of modern wars. The merchant goes into a far country and seeks trade. He sells the natives wooden nutmegs, imperfect canned goods, job lot clothing, rat poison, and guns that won't shoot, all at a profit of 400 per cent; and by and by when the natives rise and kill a merchant or two with a club the editors of the fatherland shriek in double-leaded type that an international outrage has been committed, that the flag has been insulted and that there must be war. Then Congress, afraid it will lose votes if it doesn't act, declares war and the turn of you gentlemen of the sword comes. You get glory, the merchant gets a chance to sell more wooden nutmegs at a higher price and the press, seeing you people get about all the rewards sours on you both and denounces the water cure of the soldier and the rapacity of the merchant. Then some of you drop in and lick the editor and the war goes on with its endless chain and history keeps being made.

I know the press isn't the most popular thing in the world. If it does its duty it is disliked; if it doesn't do its duty it is despised. It cannot hope to please any of the people all the time or all the people any of the time; so it goes ahead in its own way and leaves the effect to take care of itself or to be attended to by the jury. But I think that, as a whole, you will find the press behind every good cause, every patriotic cause, behind honesty and worth and public

Elegant Perfumery

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What is more acceptable to the Ladies?

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Only a few beautiful triple-cate Toilet Mirrors left.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.,
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THE JONES VERDICT.

Somewhat similar to the result of the trial in the Jones case, although hardly to be mentioned in the same breath, is the action of a San Francisco jury, also in a murder case. However the California jury did return a verdict of guilty but availed itself of the privilege of saving the man's life, and did not as here entirely acquit a self-confessed murderer. Town Talk treats the California case in the following vigorous language:

"A jury in Judge Carroll Cook's court found a man guilty of murder in the first degree, the other day, and then fixed the penalty at life imprisonment. As it was an atrocious murder without a single extenuating circumstance that could be urged in behalf of the defendant, Judge Cook was amazed at the action of the jury in availing itself of the privilege of saving the wretch's neck, and took occasion to rebuke the jurors for their misguided leniency. The murderer's victim was a woman whom he shot without the slightest provocation, and as in all cases where proof of guilt is overwhelming, the insanity plea was interposed. In commenting on the verdict Judge Cook said that the circumstances of the case were such that, the jury having found the defendant responsible for his crime, there should have been no question as to the penalty that should be imposed. In his opinion the law could be vindicated only by the hanging of the murderer. It is the miscarriage of justice such as that which Judge Cook deprecated of the law by negligent and corrupt officials, that is responsible for what might be termed, without exaggeration, the reign of terror which is alarming residents of this city today. Crimes resulting from violence are of daily occurrence, and scarcely a week passes without the killing of some human being to contribute to the sensationalism of the daily papers. No such reckless disregard of the law is to be observed in any other city in the world. The reason for this shocking state of affairs is not hard to divine—hanging bees are too few and far between. The shedding of human blood with malice aforethought no longer involves serious risk. The consequences of a protracted season of political demoralization are now being felt. Life and property are far less secure in this city today than they were in the period that immediately preceded the organization of the original Vigilantes. This statement will be received with incredulity by those whose time is absorbed by the various activities, but it is easy of verification. Corroboration may be found in the records of the morgue and the criminal courts. The slightest brawl nowadays culminates in an attempt to end human life. As soon as an arrest is made, the potent pull of the law is set in motion plans for the thwarting of justice have been matured. The case is juggled from the very beginning, and even though the defendant is convicted it is more than likely that the record will reach the Supreme Court in such shape that a new trial becomes a certainty. By the time the second trial is held the principal witnesses have disappeared, and if ever the prisoner does go to the penitentiary it is for such a short period that he has reason to feel that he escaped punishment. So infrequently is the law vindicated that people of vicious tendencies are becoming more rampant every day. It is becoming dangerous to resent an insult with a frown. The leniency of juries is responsible for much of the lawlessness that exists, but nothing short of an aroused public sentiment will revolutionize the administration of justice in this city, and bring about that security to life and property which is the boast of all civilized communities."

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 spirit just as the wind is behind the ship, driving it forward, just as the engine is behind the factory turning its countless wheels and looms, just as the sun is behind the morning, bringing the light. The press did its share to give America its institutions and to defend them; it is one of those props and stays of our national fabric which the Constitution recognizes and protects. "The freedom of the press," says our great charter, "shall not be abridged;" and while that pledge is kept you may be sure that the freedom of the individual, the freedom of the State and the sanctity of the law and its ministers will not be overthrown.